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BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.

One year, invariably in advance.....$2 50
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☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50.) will receive the sixth copy gratis for one year.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed to the proprietors.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 14. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 18TH, 1857. NO. 3.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1	insertion,		$1 00
Do.	do.	2	do.	1 25
Do.	do.	3	do.	1 50
Do.	do.	3	months without change,	4 00
Do.	do.	6	do. do. do.	7 00
Do.	do.	12	do. do. do.	12 00
Do.	do.	6	do. renewed weekly,	14 00
Do.	do.	12	do. do. do.	25 00

☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

JAMES O. BOWDEN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1856.—[31-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C

ALFRED ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 20th, 1857. 25-1y

DAVID E. BUNTING,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will pay strict attention to all business in his line. He solicits a share of public batronage, which he hopes to merit by promptitude and fidelity in the transaction of all business entrusted to him.
July 1st, 1857. 44-tf

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.
219-tf WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW's old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

W. H. McKOY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, SOUTH WATER STREET, 6 doors below Market.
☞ Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores and other produce.
☞ Liberal advances made on consignments.

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,
Wilmington, N. C.
W. G. MILLIGAN, proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South.
Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cents to $10 per foot, furnished and put up to order.
N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or no charge made.
Nov. 23d.—[12-tf.

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.
BOLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the citizens of Sampson county and public generally that, having recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt, and his establishment is now in full operation in all its various branches. He is prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. He warrants all his work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as he does not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice. ☞ Mill Ink and Gudgeons made and warranted for ten years, for $10.
Clinton, May 9, 1856—36-tf.

NEGROES WANTED.
THE SUBSCRIBER IS IN MARKET FOR A number of likely Negroes, MEN AND WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS, for which the highest cash prices will be paid. Those having such property to dispose of will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber at Wilmington.
DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND.
June 27th, 1856. 43-tf

NOTICE.
I HAVE THIS DAY ASSCIATED WITH ME IN THE Hardware Business, in Wilmington, my son C. E. ROBINSON. The business hereafter will be conducted under the *firm of J. M. ROBINSON & SON.*
J. M. ROBINSON.
Wilmington, Jan 1st, 1856

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FOREWARNED from trespassing, in any manner, on my lands in Columbus county, N. C., under the penalty of the law.
Sept. 20, 1855.—3-tf A. C. DICKENSON.

LATEST NEWS FROM SEAT OF WAR.
THE subscribers having erected a STEAM SAW MILL in the county of Duplin, N. C., near Strickland's Depot, are prepared to fill bills of any kind or quality that can be got out of long leaf pine. They would respectfully solicit a share of patronage from the public generally.
TAYLOR, LINTON & CO.
Jan. 11th.—[19-1y.

LOOK UP YE DISCONSOLATE.
ANY PERSON who may be suffering with any thing of a Cancerous nature, will find me at my residence, twelve miles west of Society Hill, Darlington, South Carolina. If I do not effect a cure, my service and board will be gratuitously bestowed. I will attend to any call until the 15th of June, thence will decline until the 15th September. My object is to secure safety to the patient. I reserve the second week in March, which time I may be found at the Rock Spring Boarding House, Wilmington, N. C.
J. O. HALE, M. D.
Jan. 16th, 1857. 20-1y

PIANO FORTES.
JUST RECEIVED AND OPENED, one door South of my Furniture Store, a lot of very superior Pianos, from several Manufactories; the best I have ever offered in this place, sizes 6¼, 6¾, 6¾ and 7 Octave, resewood cases, full round and square finish, full iron frames, &c., &c. A small advance on Manufacturers' *wholesale prices*, will be asked, and the usual guarantees given.
JNO. D. LOVE.
Wilmington, N. C., May 8th, 1857. 36-tf

THE PATRONS OF THE CITY CLOTHING STORE,
AND every body in town or country, are notified that about the 10th of September next, THE LARGEST STOCK OF CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, &c., will be opened at BALDWIN'S, 38 Market street, ever before exposed in Wilmington. The assortment will comprise a most extensive variety of dress and business wear for gents exclusively. Also, an endless variety of UNDER GARMENTS, DRESS ARTICLES, &c., &c.
The newly imported CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS, now arriving and being selected by Mr. Baldwin, in New York, will be unusually attractive. These goods are imported expressly for *custom work*, and will be made up in the most approved style to measure, none being sold by the yard.
For gentlemen's wear exclusively, we say unhesitatingly, ☞GO TO BALDWIN'S CITY CLOTHING & FURNISHING STORE, 38 Market street, Wilmington, N. C.
Aug. 27-52-3t ☞Herald, and Fay. Observer, 3t

$50 REWARD
WILL BE GIVEN FOR THE APPREHENSION AND delivery to me, or confinement in any jail in the State so that I can get him, of my man JIM. He left on the 30th ult., and has not been heard of since. He is a bright mulatto, almost white, about 23 years old, about 5 feet 9 inches high, straight hair and teeth defective, long beard on his chin. Had on when he left a very good suit of clothes, and will very likely try to pass off for a white man, and make for a free State; should he not go North, he will likely go up in the vicinity of Fayetteville, as he was raised there and formerly belonged to Wm. B. Wright, Esq., of that place.—Any person who may take up said boy, will be entitled to the above reward, and the thanks of
ISAAC B. KELLY.
Kenansville, N. C., August 18th, 1857 51-tf

$25 REWARD.
RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 25th inst., his negro man, named "SAM," aged about 40 years, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, dark complected and somewhat chunky. Said negro is supposed to be lurking in Wilmington, or its neighborhood, or about Harrison's Creek, in this county, or perhaps about the neighborhood of Mr. John Sanders, where he has some relations.
The above reward will be paid for his return to me, or his lodgment in any jail so that I can get him.
NEWTON MORGAN.
Island Creek, New Hanover county, Aug. 27. 52-tf

NOTICE.
THE PARTNERSHIP OF H. W. & L. G. GRADY IS BY mutual consent dissolved, and H. W. Grady has removed his Steam Mill to 71st mile post, W. & W. R. R. Thankful for past favors, he hopes to share the patronage of all in want of Lumber. A considerable quantity of Red Oak Lumber can be procured here.
ALSO:
The Steam Mill in Duplin County, near Outlaw's Bridge, belonging to H. W. Grady & Co., is yet in operation, and besides being convenient for the immediate vicinity, we can deliver Lumber at White Hall, whereby persons up and down Neuse River can be readily supplied.
June 12, 1857.—41-tf

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ON HAND, AT HIS Shop corner Walnut and Water Streets, a general assortment of CARRIAGES, of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale, on the most reasonable terms, among which may be found
COACHES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, WAGGONS, &c.
Which will be sold low. Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call and examine before buying elsewhere.
Repairing done low, at short notice, and in the neatest manner, for cash only.
Nov. 31.—18-tf ISSAC WELLS.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

JUST RECEIVED.—10,000 lbs. White Lead, Pure Extra and No. 1; 1,000 lbs. Black Lead, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Venetian Red, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Yellow Ochre, in Oil; 25 bbls. Blake's Fire Proof Paint; 40 bbls Silver's Plastic Paint; 10 bbls. Linseed Oil; 5 bbls. Lamp Oil; 5 bbls. Common Oil; 5 bbls. Machinery Oil; 400 lbs. Chrome Green, Dry and in Oil; 200 lbs. Chrome Yellow, Dry and in Oil.
A full assortment of PAINTS always on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Druggist and Chemist.

1,000 BOXES WINDOW GLASS, assorted sizes and brands, for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine; 10 bbls. Epsom Salts; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask Sup. Carb. Soda; 50 lbs. Seidlitz Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Gum Opium; 50 lbs. Gum Guaiacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor; 500 Black Pepper; 300 Alspice; 50 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Nutmegs; 25 lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs. Sulph. Potass; 100 lbs. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecac.
For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23. Druggist and Chemist.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

Schools.

LENOIR COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
MALE AND FEMALE.
LEVI BRANSON, A. B., Principal of Male Department.
MISS S. L. HAMPTON, in charge of Female Department.
THE SESSION IS NOW OPENING FINELY. OUR ACcommodations are good, and we are aiming at a high grade of scholarship. We hope to meet the educational wants of Eastern Carolina. Thanks to our friends for liberal patronage.
Board in advance, is $6 50; Tuition from $10 to $15; Ornamentals extra. For Catalogues apply to the Principal at Lenoir Institute, Lenoir County, N. C., or to
W. HENRY CUNNINGGINS, Secretary.
Sept. 4th, 1857 1-tf

RICHLAND ACADEMY.
THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will open on Monday, the 14th day of September. The course of studies in this School is thorough and extensive. The Principal having regularly graduated at the most eminent College of Pennsylvania, and having spent a series of years in the business of teaching, both in Virginia and North Carolina, is prepared to offer to the public inducements to patronise the School. Students may enter this Academy with the expectation of finding superior advantages for gaining a liberal education.
Instruction will be given in all the branches of a complete English Education, including the higher branches of Mathematics and the Sciences. The location is in one of the most healthy part of Onslow County, and in a moral community.

TERMS OF TUITION PER SESSION:

For the Elementary Branches of English	$6 00
The Highest Branches of English	$12 00
For Latin and Greek, &c.	$18 00

Board, with washing included, can be obtained at $8 per month, either with the Principal, or in families convenient to the School. L. G. WOODWARD, Principal.
August 31st, 1857.

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.
THIS INSTITUTION will resume its operations again on MONDAY, the 14th of September, 1857.
The charges will be the same as they have been for the last year. Board $10 per month, including washing, lights, &c.
L. C. GRAVES, A. M., who has served us so long and efficiently as Principal of the Institute, now also has charge of the Steward's Department, which renders it doubly sure that this department will be conducted to the entire satisfaction of all.
Mr. STRADELLA will continue in charge of the Musical Department; and Mrs. STRADELLA the Department of Painting, &c. H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y Board of Trustees.
Clinton, N. C., Aug. 28, 1857. 52-tf

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY,
GREENSBORO', N. C.
THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION WILL commence on Monday, August 3d, 1857. The course of study is thorough and systematic, embracing everything necessary to a complete, solid and ornamental education. The buildings are so arranged as to combine the comforts of a home with the advantages of a School. Instructors of the highest qualifications are employed in each of the Departments. No Institution in the country possess advantages superior to Edgeworth.
Catalogues containing all necessary information respecting the course of Instructions, Terms, &c., will be forwarded on application to RICHARD STERLING, Principal,
July 17, 1857.—46-2m* Greensboro', N. C.

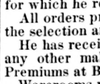
General Notices.

$50 REWARD.
RUNAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, near Centreville, Leon county, Florida, on the 9th inst., his negro man named ISHAM, aged about 35 years; dark complected, round face, quick spoken, about 5 feet 6 inches high, weighs about 160 lbs.; is somewhat knock-kneed, one foot stands out more than the other, and he is sparebuilt.
I purchased him of Mr. John Long, and Mr. Long purchased him of Mr. Henry C. Smith, all of North Carolina. The boy will no doubt endeavor to make his way back to Columbus county, N. C., where he belonged when I bought him.
I will give a reward of fifty dollars for his confinement in any jail so that I can get him again; or one hundred dollars for his delivery to me at Centreville, Florida.
BENJAMIN MANNING.
Aug. 25th, 1857. 299-2t—52-4t*

TO MILL OWNERS AND OTHERS.
THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES THIS METHOD OF informing the public that he continues the Mill-Wright and Machinist business in their various branches. Foundering, Framing, erecting Water or Steam Mills, erecting and fitting up engines and their necessary machinery. Hotchkiss water wheels, centre discharge wheels, Barker's wheels, over shot wheels or under shot, or breast wheels, or any other water wheels in use, Circular or upright Saws, Grist Flouring Mills, Bolting Reels, Elevators, Smut Machines, Horse Powers, Corn Crushers, Cotton Gins, Corn Shellers.
On application I will order and erect any of the above machines or any other in use. I have an experience of 13 years, and have several experienced workmen in my employment. I am versed in the various improvements.—Those wishing work done in the above line would do well to give me a call. I return my sincere thanks for the liberal patronage received heretofore.
For further information address the subscriber at Pollocksville, Jones county, N. C. D. B. JOHNSON,
Sept. 26th, 1856. (4-1y) Mill-Wright and Machinist.

A VALUABLE PLANTATION FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER IS DESIROUS OF SELLING his Plantation in Duplin county, lying on the South side of Rattlesnake Branch, containing seven hundred and twenty-five acres. About one-half of it is cleared and is excellent farming land; the remainder is well timbered, and is convenient to the farm. There is a good Dwelling House, Negro Houses, and all necessary out-houses on the premises, and an excellent well of water.
Terms will be made easy. For further particulars, call on or address the subscriber at Bear Swamp P. O., Duplin County, N. C. FRANCIS LOFTIN.
Aug. 14.—50-9t*

The World's Great Exhibition Prize Medal!
AWARDED TO C. MEYER,
For his Two Pianos, London, October 15, 1851.



C. MEYER, RESPECTFULLY INFORMS his friends, and the public generally, that he has constantly on hand Pianos equal to those for which he received the Prize Medal, in London, in 1851.
All orders promptly attended to, and great care taken in the selection and packing the same.
He has received during the last 15 years more Medals than any other maker from the Franklin Institute; also First Premiums at Boston, New York and Baltimore.
Warerooms removed from 52 S. Fourth, to No. 722 ARCH Street, below Eighth, south side, Philadelphia.
Aug. 7, 1857.—49-3m

Wholesale and Retail.
15,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.
FIFTY LOTS IN TIMMONSVILLE, &c., &c.
THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE TRACTS of Land in Darlington, Williamsburg, Marion, Sumpter and Clarendon Districts, in lots to suit purchasers.—These lands are adapted to various pursuits. They comprise good Turpentine Tracts (all round trees,) as well as good Cotton and Corn Lands; there are, also, at different places, fine mill seats.
These lands lie on and contiguous to the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, the North Eastern Rail Road and Lynche's Creek, a navigable stream, and some portions of them are in a high state of cultivation, and have been improved, containing good residences, out buildings, &c.
He will also sell, on advantageous terms, a large number of desirable building lots in the flourishing village of Timmonsville; among others, there is one with a fine and commodious Hotel upon it; another with a Store House, well stocked with Goods suited for the Country trade.
Terms will be made easy. For further information, address J. M. TIMMONS,
July 24, 1857.—47-3m* Timmonsville, S. C.

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.
THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McCLARANAN.

500 LOCAL AND TRAVELING AGENTS WANTED. Business paying from $50 to $150 per month. No humbug or chance business. Permanent employment given and no capital required. For further particulars enclose postage stamps and address,
July 31, 1857.—48-3m A. SIMPSON, Exeter, N. H.

General Notices.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.
ONE TRACT LYING ON EACH SIDE OF THE Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road—containing two hundred acres and upwards—known by the name of Rose Mary Station—41 miles from Wilmington. On the place there is a good DWELLING HOUSE, and all necessary out-houses for any convenience whatever. With the addition of the above, there is a good Store House—suitable to as good a trading neighborhood as any on the W. & W. Rail Road. The above named lands are adapted to Turpentine and Tar, also, any amount of Cord Wood may be cut and sold at the Station, at a good price.
Also, another tract lying in about one mile East of Rose Mary station, containing ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE ACRES, which is very good farming land, and having on it a dwelling and other houses suitable for a family, with a good well of water, and is a very healthy place; and in proportion to the quantity of acres, there is a goodly amount of mud land, and enough mud and high land cleared to produce about one hundred barres of corn, and other produce proportionably. All of which lands can be bought at a good bargain, by applying to the subscriber, who can be found at Rose Mary station, or on his plantation, any day.
Sept. 10th.—[2-3t* TIMOTHY BLAND.

5,000 GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
TO BE SOLD AT WHOLESALE PRICES. This is the cheapest and best lot of watches ever before offered to the public. A gift in Jewelry worth from $1 to $12 will be given with every watch in proportion to its value. Being desirous of introducing our goods prominently to the public, in order to meet with quick, ready and cash sales, we have adopted this method for their disposal. We sell

Composition Verge, open face, at		$6 00	and $7 00
Fine Silver Lepine,	" - -	8 00	" 9 00
" " "	Hunt. case, - -		12 00
" "	Lever, Heavy Hunt. Case,	15 00	" 18 00
" "	English pat. lever hunt. case,	25 00	" 30 00
Heavily Gold Plated	" " "		24 00
Gold Anchor, open face,	- $21 00	24 00	" 28 00
" Lever, Hunt. case,	- - -	30 00	ext. 37 00
" " "	beautifully engraved,		45 00
" English Pat. Lever,		"	50 00
" " "	"	" extra,	60 00
" " "	"	"	70 00
" " "	and Magic Watches,		80 00
" " "	"	"	90 00
" " "	"	"	90 00
" " "	"	"	100 00

Any of the above watches, together with a gift, will be sent by mail, free of postage. A catalogue giving full particulars, will be sent, on application to
GEO. DOWNING & CO.,
No. 33 South Third street, Philadelphia.
N. B.—Newspapers throughout the country, by giving this advertisement six insertions, will receive in payment a superior double-pointed gold Pen and case, worth $5, or any other Jewelry of the same value, payable on the receipt of the first copy containing the advertisement. G. D. & Co.
Sept. 11.—2-3t.

FURNITURE!!!
THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the citizens of Wilmington and the public generally, that he has just [redacted] selected in person, at the manufactories, and will receive during this month, the largest, best assorted stock of Cabinet Furniture that he has ever offered in this place. As he has had long experience in this business, and having purchased his entire stock *for cash*, at manufacturer's *lowest cash prices*, he can offer rare inducements to purchasers.—The following are among the articles to be found in his store, viz:
Parlor Setts, complete in Mahogany and Walnut;
Brocatelle and hair-cloth covering;
Sofas and Tete a Tetes, a great variety, from $13 to $50;
Mahogany and Walnut, Upholstered, Rocking and Easy Chairs;
Ottomans, Etageres and Corner Stands;
Centre, Sofa and Card Tables;
Pier, Mantle and Oval Mirrors;
Cane Seat Chairs from 75 cents to $2½ each;
Cane seat Rocking and Nurse Chairs;
Sideboards and Secretaries;
A beautiful lot of Chamber Furniture, setts complete;
Bureaus, a great variety, from $4 to $50;
Wardrobes, Washstands, Marble top, &c.;
Bedsteads, Bedsteads, Bedsteads;
Towel and light Stands;
Extension and other dining Tables;
Work Tables, Toilet Tables, Teapoys, &c.;
Also, a lot of superior Piano Fortes, Music Stands, Stools, &c.
Intending to sell goods low, his terms are cash, or on large bills, good negotiable paper, 90 days, with interest added.
JOHN D. LOVE,
No. 10 Front street, Wilmington, N. C.
August 19, 1857 286-12—50-tf

$30 REWARD.
RANAWAY from the subscriber on Wednesday last, 19th inst., his two negro men, TOM AND WAKE.
TOM is about 5 feet 7 inches high, dark complexion, high forehead, and about 25 years of age; has very full eyes, thick lips, and walks rocking. I purchased him of J. S. Willis, Esq., of Bladen county.
WAKE, or WESLEY, as he is sometimes called, is about 5 feet 6 inches high, dark complexiou, quick spoken, active; raised by Williamson Page, Esq., near Raleigh.
I will give the above reward for both, or $15 for either, delivered in any Jail where I can get them.
LOTT CROOM.
Long Creek P. O., N. C., Aug 21, 1857 [297-5t—52-tf

FRESH ARRIVALS.
PER Schrs. L. P. Smith and Rhoda and Buelah, from New York and Philadelphia:
25 bbls. Clarified Cider Vinegar,
20 " Clarified Yellow Sugar,
6 Boxes Carb Soda, ¼ and ½ lb papers.
3 Kegs do.
150 Boxes Adamantine Candles, 20 and 30 lb boxes.
Low for cash by GEO. H. KELLY & BRO.
Sept. 4th. No. 11 North Water st.

THE SUB-TREASURY.—In "making change" at our desk the other day, says the New Haven Register, there turned up one of the old copper devices got up by the opponents of the Independent Treasury system of 1837. It is in the form of a penny, and has upon it the figure of a ship called the "Experiment," whose spars are all going by the board, while the lightning is represented as giving it the strongest kind of licks! Surrounding it are the words, "Van Buren's metallic currency."
Twenty years had gone by—and to those of us who remember the warfare of those days—how the Independent Treasury was incessantly denounced, ridiculed and scouted; how vehemently the great statesman of the opposition predicted ruin to all business interests, if it was adopted; how the timid trembled, and the Democracy stood firm in the faith of the measure which they had proposed; how the whole country was convulsed by mass meetings and violent harangues; how fear paralyzed business, and self-protection closed the avenues to credit; how its friends breasted the storm, and strove to convince its opponents of the folly of their madness, and how the Democratic party in 1840 were overborne by a panic at once resistless and ridiculous, growing out of the success of that measure; to such, now that the Independent Treasury has long been conceded one of the wisest plans ever adopted by our Government, there is a "sermon" fruitful of pleasing reflections.
It tells us of Democratic wisdom, its struggles, its endurance, its victories; and it gives to Democratic faith in the intelligence of the masses a firmer hold and a more vigorous growth. Millions of these little scoffers at the "Sub-Treasury" were dropped into the currents of trade to prejudice that measure; and they are occasionally "turning up," to remind us of its usefulness, and the mistaken violence that opposed its establishment.

ELOCUTIONARY EXERCISE.—Brownlow perpetrates the following sentence, which we commend to all teachers of vocal gymnastics, who desire to cultivate the health of pupils. We have nothing to do with the *sense* of the passage, introducing it only for the *sound*. The writer is referring to Gov. Andrew Johnson and his nomination for the U. S. Senate:—
And the unterrified, unwashed, unregenerate, uneducated, unclean, unmolested, unmistakable, uncivilized, uncultivated, unclassic, unchaste, uncharitable, unchivalrous, unchangeable, uncharmed, uncharted, unchastised, unchecked, unchided, unchristianized, unchronicled, unchurched, uncircumcised, uncircumspect, unclad, unclaimed, unclarified, uncircumstantial, unclinched, uncloaded, uncoffined, uncollected, uncolored, uncomely, uncomfortable, uncommemorated, uncommercial, uncommissioned, uncompacted, uncomplaing, uacompensated, uncomposed, uncompounded, unconcealable, unconcocted, unconditional, uncondemnable, unconfessed, uddeniable, unconspicuous, unconstitutional, unconstrained, nncontested, unconversant, unconvinced, uncorded, uncorroborated, uncoupled, unconscious, uncourteous uncouth, unconvenanted, unmitigated, and undamned Democracy, are for him to a man, declaring—

"When death's dark stream we ferry o'er.
A time that surely shall come,
In heaven itself we ask no more,
Than just A. Johnson's welcome."

A WEDDING COMPLIMENT.—A Western correspondent says: "I attended a wedding a few days since. Wishing to say something becoming the occasion, I approached the fair young bride in the course of the evening, and after congratulating her on her departure from the state of single blessedness, I wished her a pleasant voyage down the river of life. She said she hoped so, but she heard there was a great deal of fever on the river now—she hoped they wouldn't catch it on the way down."

How Sut. Lovengood Exploded.—His Experience with Soda Powders.

Sut related the story thus: "George, did you ever see Sicily Burns? Her dad lives at the Ratil Snaik Springs, nigh to the Georgy line!", "Yes, a very handsome girl." Handsome! that wurd don't kiver the case; it sounds like calling good whiskey water, when ye ar at Big Spring and the still house ten miles off, an hit a rainin, and yer flask only half full. She shows amung wimen like a sunflower as compared tu dog fennel an smart weed an jimsin. But thar ain't no use tryin' to describe her. Couldn't crawl thru a whiskey barrel with both heads stove out, if it wur hilt study for her, an good foot holt at that. She weighs just two hundred an twenty-six pounds. She never got in an arm cheer in her live, and you can lock the top hoop of a churn ur a big dog collar round her waist. I've seed her jump over the top of a split bottom cheer, and never show her feet or ketch her dress unto it. She karried devil enuf about her to fill a four hoss waggin bed, with a skin as white as the inside ov a frogstool, cheeks an lips as red as a pearche's gills in dogwood blossom time; an sich a smile! Oh, I be dratted ef it is eny use talkin. That gal'eud make me murder old Bishop Soul hisself, or kill mam not to speak of dad, ef she jist hinted that she wanted sich a thing dun.
"Well, to tell it all at onst, she war a gal all over, frum the pint ov her toe nails tu the longest har on the hiest knob ov her hed—gal all the time, everywhere—and that ov the excitinist kind. Ov course I leaned up to her as close as I dar tu, an in spite ov long legs, appetite fur whiskey, my shurt scraped, and glad's actin hoss, she sorter leaned tu me, an I was beginning tu think I was jist the greatest and comfortablist man on yearth, not exceptin Ole Buck, or Bringham Young, with all his radial cullered, wrinkled wimmin, cradles full of babies, an his Big Salt Lake thrown in. Well, wun day a cussed, deceivin, palaverin, stinkin Yankee pedler, all jack-nife and jaw cum to ole Burnses, with a load ov apple parers, callickers, ribbons, jews-harps, an s-o-d-y p-o-w-d-e-r-s. Now, mind I'd never hearn tell ov that truck afore, an I be durned ef I don't want it to be the last—was nor rifle powder—was nor perkussion—three times as smart, and hurts was, heap wus. Durn him. Durn all Yankee pedlars, and durn their principils and practisis. I wish I had all the sody powder they ever made in his cussed paunch, an a slow match fixed tu him, an I had a cbunk ov fire, the feller what found a peace ov him big enuf tu feed a cockroach ought to be King ov the Sultun's harem a thousand years for his luck. They aint human, no how. The mint at Filadelfy is thar Heaven; they think their God eats half dimes fur breakfast, hashes the leavins fur dinner, and swallows a cent and a dried appil for supper, sets on a stampin machine fur a throne, sleeps on a crib full of half dollars, and measures men like money by count.—They haint one ov them got a soal but what kud dance a jig in a kabbage seed, and have room fur the fiddler.
Well, Sicily she bought a tin box ov the sody from him, and hid it away from her folks, a savin it for me.—I happen to pass next day, ov cours I stopped to enjoy a look at the tempter, and she wur mighty luving to me, put wun arm round my neck, an tother wun whar the circingle goes roun a hass, tuk the 'inturn on me with her left foot,' and gin me a kiss. Says she 'Sutty, love, I've got some thin fur ye, a new sensashun'—an I believed it, for I begun tu feel it already. My toes felt like little minnners wur a niblin at em—a cold streak run up and down my back like a lizzard with a turkey hen arter him in settin time, my heart felt hot and onsatisfied like, an then I'd a cut ole Soul's throat, ef she'd hinted at needsisity fur sich an operashun. Then she poured ten or twelve blue papers ov the sody inter a big tumbler, and about the same number ov white wouns inter tuther tumbler, and but ni onto a pint ov water on both of them, and stirred em both up with a case knife, looking as solemn as a ole mule, in a snow storm when the folder's all gin out. She hilt wun while she told me to dring tuther, I swallawed it at wun run—tasted salty like, I thot it wur part of the sensashum. But I wur mistaken, all ov the cussed infernal sensashun wur to cum, and it wurn't long at it hosi, you'd believe me.—Then she gin me tuther tumble, and I sent it after the fust race hoss fashion.
"In about wun moment an half I thot I'd swallered a thrashing machine in full blast, ur a cupple ov bull dogs, and they had sot into fitin. I seed that I wur cotched agin—same family dispersition to make cussed fools ov themselves every chance—so I broke for my hoss. I stole a look back an thar Sicily lay on the poarch, a screemin with laffin, her heels a kickin together like she wur a tryin to kick her slippers off. But I had no time tu look then, and thar wur a road ov foam frum the hous tu the hoss two foot wide an four inches deep—looked like it had been a snowin—poppin, an a hissen, an a billin, like a tub ov hot soap suds. I hed gethered a cherry tree limb as I run, an I lit astraddle of my hoss, a whippin an a kickin like mad. This with the scarery noises I made, (fur I wus a whislin an a hissen, and a sputterin, outer mouth, nose an eyes, like a steam engine,) sot him a rearin and covertin like he was skeered out ov his senses. Well, he went. The foam rolled, and the ole black hoss flew. He jist mizzled—scared ni tu death, and so wus I. So we agreed on the pint ov the greatest distance in the smallest time.
"I am fur Doctor Goodman's at the Hiwassee Copper Mines, tu get something tu stop the explosbun in my inards. I met a secruit rider on his travels towards a fried chicken and a hat full ov ball biskits. As I cum a tarin along he hilt up his hands like he wanted tu pray for me, but as I preferred phisic tu prayer, in my peculier situwashun at that time, I jist rolled along. He tuck a skeor as I cum ni on tu him, his faith gin out, and he dodged hoss, sadilbags, an overcoat, inter a thicket jist like you've seed a terkil take water of a log when a tarin big steamboat cums along. As he passed ole man Burn's, Cicily hailed him, and axed him if he'd met any body in a hurry gwine up the road. The poor man thought perhaps he did and perhaps he didn't, but he'd seen a site, uv a spook, uv a ghost, uv a ole Beelzebub himself, ur the komit, he didn't adactly know which, but takin all things together an the short time he'd for preparashun, he thought he met a crazy, longlegged shakin Quaker, a fleeing from the wrath tu cum, on a black and white spotted hoss, a whippin ov him with a big brush, an he had a white beard what cum frum ni into his eyes to the pummil of the saddil, and then forked an went tu his knees, and then sometimes drapped in bunches as big as a crow's nest tu the ground, and hearn a sound like a rushin ov mity waters an he wurmitly excersied about it enyhow. Well, I guess he wur, and so wur his fat hoss, an wur ole bleckey, wust exercised ov em wur I, myself. Now George, all this beared and spots on the hoss, an steam, an fire, an snow, an were tails, is oudacions humbub. It all come outen my inards, droppin out ov my mouth without eny vomitin ur effurt, and ef it haden't I'd a busted into more peices than thar is aigs in a big catfish. The Lovengoods are all counfounded folls, and dad't ain't the wust of em."

An Ausrian View of the Indian Difficulties.
From the Trieste Zietung.
However much the English may have sinned in India, it is impossible to consider their present position without experiencing a feeling of admiration. Surrounded by treachery and mutiny, menaced by doubtful friends as much as by open and deadly enemies, a small band brave all danger; and appears to acquire fresh courage in proportion as its difficulties increase. The British troops seek their enemies wherever they are likely to find them, attack them in spite of their own inferiority in point of numbers, and defeat them as completely as a handful of Spaniards once did the hosts of Montezuma.
The British in India evidently feel that they do not fight simply for wife and child, goods and chattels, life and honor, but for the weal of their native country, which, if deprived of India, would speedily lose its rank among nations. The English prove that they are equal to the present great emergency, and are worthy champions of civilization. The King of Delhi is a mere puppet, and no one can fancy that in him lies the germ of a better future for the countries watered by the Ganges.—Would it be to the advantage of Europe that England should lose Bengal? Would a Russian stadtholder in Calcutta be preferable to a British Proconsul? It is our belief that the superiority of race will be quite as much felt in the East Indies as it has been elsewhere.—The eventual success of the English cannot be doubted, and that success will be the triumph of European civilization, which has still many and most important duties to perform in the East.

JULIUS—Why am de beloved ob my heart, Miss Dinah, de sunflower ob de hill, like a kind ob cloth dey make in Lowell?
SAM—I don't know nigger, why?
JULIUS—Cos she's an *unbleached She-ting!*

Murat.
"Several years before our first revolution, a native of Neufchatel quitted his mountains, traversed the Jura, and lighted upon Paris. Without means, without any recognised talent, without eminence of any sort, repulsive in appearance, o fa more than negligent deportment, it seemed unlikely that he should hope, or even dream, of success; but the young traveler had been told to have full confidence, although a celebrated academician had not yet given that singular definition of our country,—'France is the home of Foreigners.' At all events, the definition was not erroneous in this instance, for soon after his arrival, the Neafchatelois was appointed physician to the household of one of the princes of the royal family, and formed strict intimacies with the greater part of the powerful people about the court. Tbis stranger thirsted for literary glory. Among his early productions, a medico-philosophical work figured in three volumes, relative to the reciprocal influences of the mind and the body.
The author thought he had produced a *chef-d-œuvre*; even Voltaire was not thought to be above analyzing it suitably; let us hasten to say that the illustrious old man, yielding to the pressing solicitations of the Du

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, SEPT. 18, 1857.

Generals Pillow and Scott, and Nicholas P. Trist.—The Mexican War and United States Senator for Tennessee.

There is a United States Senator to be chosen from Tennessee, to fill the place of Hon. John Bell. The Democrats will have the majority in the Tennessee Legislatvre, and, of course, the election of Senator. For that position, there are many candidates, among the rest that said Trist was instructed by the President to consult Pillow in all cases, who was the confidential officer of the administration, while Trist was the ostensible one. Gov. Andrew Johnson, A. O. P. Nicholson, formerly of the Washington Union, Wm. A. Polk, and Gen. Gideon J. Pillow. Which will be elected is more than we can say, but it would seem to an outsider, that Andrew Johnson stands the best chance.

The contest has produced a letter from Gen. Pillow, containing some queer pieces of secret history bearing upon the Mexican war. We say nothing about the taste or propriety of the course pursued by Gen. Pillow in making an electioneering card out of this affair, or in asking the United States Senatorship because of his services in Mexico. We leave that to the Legislature of Tennessee to judge of. But this letter of Gen. Pillow gives form and subsfance to already existing rumors of queer arrangements between Generals Scott and Santa Anna, in which Scott was most egregiously taken in by him of the wooden leg—as he deserved to be.

Divested of all its details, the matter amounts to this: That the President, Mr. Polk, was not authorized to appoint a diplomat with sufficient rank or pay, to induce any statesman of ability to accept the position of Commissioner to accompany Gen. Scott's army. That Trist was the best thing that could be got at the time, but

At Puebla, a consultation was held,—present, Scott, Trist and Pillow. Trist there brought forward his arrangement with Santa Anna, which was to this effect—that Santa Anna was to receive $10,000 in hand—that a battle was to be fought before the city of Mexico—that if we *won*, then an armistice was to be concluded, and Santa Anna was to come to terms on condition of getting a million of dollars. Pillow objected to this as dishonorable and without precedent or authority. Scott approved of it. Said it was all right and proper—that half a million had been secretly expended for the settlement of the North-Eastern Boundary under President Tyler, probably for the purpose of subsidising the press of the State of Maine;—Gen. Scott added that no repugnance need be felt on account of the danger of corrupting Santa Anna, for *he* was already as corrupt as he could be. Gen. Scott also stated that he had paid the Mexican chief the $10,000 advance. Pillow said no more at that sitting, but went away silent and not satisfied. Next day, however, he sent a written protest to Gen. Scott. He also wrote to the President a statement of the matter, urging his objections against the arrangement as dangerous and dishonorable. This letter he showed to Trist. Well, the first battles in the valley of Mexico were fought, and the Americans *won*. Then come the concerted armistice, the duration of which was sufficient to enable Santa Anna to re-organize his force and bring it up to the number of twenty thousand men; so that when the armistice terminated, no peace followed, but the bloodiest battles of the war had to be fought to place the Americans in as good a position as that they occupied before the armistice. At the storming of Chepultepec, Pillow was severely wounded. The city of Mexico fell after a loss of nearly two thousand lives, which would have been spared, had not the unfortunate armistice given the Mexicans time to rally.

Up to this time the relations between Scott and Pillow had been friendly and even cordial, and Scott evinced his confidence in Pillow by committing to his command the most important and critical operations. But now the state of things was changed. The President did not approve of Trist's doings. He did not approve of the bribe or the armistice, and he recalled Trist, who was angry at Pillow, to whom he attributed his recall and accused of intermeddling. Pillow defends himself from this latter charge by referring to his known relations to the Executive, recognised by Trist himself. Trist then worked upon Scott's jealousy by leading him to believe that the other officers, Pillow especially, were endeavouring to supplant him. Then Scott had several of the Generals arrested or suspended, who, on subsequent investigation, were triumphantly acquitted.

It is a queer history, and shows an amount of gullability and petulance on the part of big men hardly believable by the world at large. It demands explanation at the hands of Scott and Trist, whoever this last named important personage may be, or wherever his present quarters may be "located"—for he has sunk full "forty fathom deep" into the sea of oblivion. It also calls for some explanation from ex-President Tyler of the charge of having used half a million of dollars to buy up the Press of the State of Maine.

That General Pillow was very much and very unjustly villified by the partizan press and by the partizan letter-writers in the confidence of, and in communication with, Gen. Scott, the commander-in-chief, we have always thought and have long known. But, after all, we cannot see the propriety of making these revelations the basis of an electioneering bid for the Senatorship, nor do we think that Pillow's prospects will be, or ought to be, helped by the movement.

FIRE—Last night about 10 o'clock, the Guard discovered some trash on fire in the shed on Mr. Blossom's naval store wharf, at the foot of Mulberry Street. The fire was got under by the Guard before it had done any damage. No alarm was made.

From all the appearances little doubt can exist but that the fire was the work of an incendiary or incendiaries. The trash had been evidently gathered up into a heap on purpose, and but for the fortunate and timely discovery by the Guard, we might have had even a worse fire than that of last month. Surely the spirit of mischief must anemate somebody.

We may mention here another instance not very important in itself, but showing a reckless and improper state of feeling in the prepetrators. We allude to the fact, that on the night of Saturday, during the blow, a handsome young elm tree, one of a row before the residence now being put up for Eli W. Hall, Esq., was deliberately cut down with an axe, as any one may see by looking at it as it lies.—*Daily Journal, 16th inst.*

STABBING.—We learn that last night, or rather this morning, about 1 o'clock, a stabbing affair occurred at the foot of Princess street, in which James Flinn, a seaman belonging to the wrecked schooner Emily Ward, got cut in the right side, just below the arm, also in the abdomen and in the arm. Wm. Castillo, another seaman, belonging to the same vessel, is in custody for the stabbing. He had a hearing before the Mayor, who committed him for a further examination. We are informed that Flinn's injuries were examined by Dr. James F. McRee, Jr., who considers his case very serious. We presume Castillo will be committed to answer the charge at Superior Court.—*Ib.*

First Cotton by Wilmington & Weldon Railroad.

The first bale of new cotton, by the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, was received here yesterday by Messrs. Petteway & Pritchett, and sold to Mr. A. D. Cazaux at 20 cents per pound—classed as good middling. The cotton was raised by Major A. Y. M. Whitehead, of Edgecombe.—*Ib.*

Avoid all kinds of spirits, but especially spirit-rappers.

☞ In our last, we referred to the gale that had been blowing here for some time. On Saturday, at noon, when we closed our paper, the storm showed no signs of abatement, but, on the contrary, seemed to grow worse as the day wore on. The rain descended in heavy sheets, fiercely dashed about by the wind, and no manner of covering appeared adequate to afford protection from its violence; even houses that never leaked before leaked on the afternoon and night of Saturday. Some assert that the rain was driven through brick walls—certain it is that dampness appeared on the inside of the walls of brick buildings, while every crevice and cranny was searched out and found through which the beating rain might find an entrance. Under doors, over doors, by the heads of windows, at all manner of places, possible and impossible, did the wet come in. Between eight or nine o'clock and midnight, on Saturday, the gale seemed to have reached its height. Before midnight, it had changed round from Northeast to West, from which last point it blew for a time with considerable violence, and then gradually sunk away.

On Sunday morning, about five o'clock, we were roused up by the cry of fire, and found considerable difficulty in getting out, a large China tree having fallen into the front yard from the front lot of the house next North. We found the fire at a warehouse near the upper Rock Spring. The building, which was of wood, was used by Mr. E. J. Lutterloh for the storage of lime. The driving rain got access to the lime, which heated in the process of slacking, and set fire to the barrels containing it, and so to the building. Owing to the complete saturation of everything, the fire did not spread to any great extent, although the wind was still high. Of course, the warehouse went, and some damage was done to the out-buildings in the rear of Mr. Alderman's residence, on Front street. The building in which the lime was stored, was not of much value, and the chief loss there will be in the article of lime.

The appearance of things on Sunday morning was striking. It looked as though everything that *could* be blown down, was down. Fences were prostrated in all directions, and the streets filled with the limbs and bodies of trees up-rooted or twisted off. At one point we noticed eight good-sized trees thrown together in a heap. Hundreds of China trees are no more, and very few Mulberries or Willows are left standing. We have heard of only two Oaks blown over, although there may be more. The amount of damage one way or another, must be very considerable. In the aggregate, it must come up to thousands.

What damage has been done out of town we have not yet heard. We learn that the embankment of Mr. Green's Mill-pond has been broken through, and that the Mill is an island.

It is said by those who know, that our town has not been visited by so severe a blow since 1837, and it is doubtful if that equalled it in violence and duration.—The storm does not appear to have extended far inland—not farther West of this place than Fair Bluff.

The steamer Spray started down to Smithville on Saturday, with several passengers aboard, and, we are somewhat surprised to learn, several citizens with their families. When she got down to Orton, the tiller chain snapped like a thread, with the force of the waves, and she fell into the trough without any control. It was a moment of extreme peril. But the Captain met the emergency promptly and got out all her anchors and brought her up straight. It was then doubtful whether she could ride out the storm, and it was a question with the passengers whether to go ashore in the life-boat while it was day-light, or wait until the Spray, which, spite of her anchors, was drifting, should get nearer the land. It was feared that when she grounded, she must go to pieces. However, it was decided to stick to the Steamer, and when she did ground about 8 o'clock, the blow had somewhat abated, and she stood up nobly, not starting a plank, or leaking a drop after several hours' thumping.

The passengers remained in her till four o'clock on Sunday afternoon, when she again floated, with the full tide; and, her tiller-chain being refixed, proceeded on her way to Smithville, returning here, this Monday, morning, all right and tight. The Spray has risen greatly in public estimation.

We ought to add, and take pleasure in adding, that all the passengers speak in the highest terms of the coolness and efficiency of Captain Price, and of Mr. B. W. Beery, who was on board as a passenger.

Daily Journal, 14th inst.

☞ September term of our County Court commenced its session this forenoon, James T. Miller, Esq., presiding. It is a majority Court for taking the renewal of the boards of county officers, &c.—*Ib.*

☞ We learn that the storm of Friday and Saturday was quite violent throughout this section, but the lower part of this county seems to have been in the way of the butt-end thereof. It was felt however, with more or less force throughout all this part of the State. We regret to hear that the damage on the Sound was greater than we had supposed. The plank road had a small bridge swept away between town and the toll house.

We hear that the storm extended as far inland as the upper end of Sampson, but not to any destructive extent. The Fayetteville *Observer* of Monday, makes no mention of it, and the papers of Charleston, Norfolk and Portsmouth are equally silent, and there was chance enough for them to have alluded to it, had it visited them.

There is, therefore, good reason to hope that the list of disasters by this blow will be much less extended than we had been lead to fear, as we had every reason to suppose that a blow so violent and long-continued would have swept the whole coast.

☞ As an evidence of how secretly the movements of the mutineers in British India were concerted, we may allude to the grounds of encouragement originally held out by the English press, and repeated often, long after the disturbances had broken out and assumed formidable proportions. It was said that the British could rely upon the old maxim of state-craft—that they could "divide and govern." It was said that the Hindoos could be offset by the Mohammedans, and the Mohammedans by the Hindoos—that as the outbreak was supposed to proceed from Hindoo superstition, the Mussulman bigotry would hold it in check.

Now, the disturbances first exhibited themselves among the Hindoo regiments, but it is now admitted on all hands that the Mohammedan princes are at the head of it, and that the object aimed at is neither more nor less than the restoration of the Mohammedan *regime*, under the sovereignty of the Mogul Emperor of Delhi.

Previous to the advent of the East India Company, the whole of Hindostan was either really or nominally under the sceptre of the Delhi Emperors, and all the other princes or rulers held their authority under them as their liege lords. When the Empire began to fall to pieces, the Viceroys set up as independent sovereigns, and were sustained in their refractory course by the English, into whose clutches they soon fell. The glories of the old Empire still live in the imaginations of the soldiery, and that it is which they aim to re-establish, that they may govern in its name.

☞ There must have been a hard time at Smithville, trees down, etc. The account of vessels injured, will be found in another place. We hear of no lives being lost.

At the Sound the bathing houses and all such fragile affairs, were pretty much used up, but we have not yet heard of any serious damage being done there.

☞ We understand that the lime lost by the fire at Mr. Lutterloh's Warehouse on Sunday morning, was valued at $2,500; about $1,200 covered by insurance.

☞ The late gale here lasted fully forty-eight hours.

Cape Fear and Deep River.

Opposed as we are to corporate endebtedness and increased taxation, we are forced to say that we think the voters of Wilmington *ought* by all means, to authorize the town authorities to make the subscription upon the terms and conditions proposed. We think that if not done, it will be a cause of a regret.

The conditions are simply these:—that a responsible contractor takes the whole work to do it through from one end to the other, to be in working order within a year from the first of next month, the only guarantee required of the town being the obligation of the town authorities to issue town bonds for the amount of $25,000 as soon as the contract is fulfilled and the whole work in operation.

Upon the whole, we really and honestly think that the prospective advantages outweigh the risks. Were the question a new one, we should declare ourselves opposed to *all* corporate involments. It would be better in the long run, if not a single city or town on the continent had ever soiled paper with the evidences of its endebtedness. But this is *not* a new question. It must be taken as we find it. We are in a certain position, and must act so as out of that position to reap the largest amount of benefit, and sustain the smallest amount of injury. We think we shall act most prudently by authorizing this subscription. We honestly do.

We confess to considerable diffidence in urging this matter upon the attention of our fellow citizens. With our ideas of corporate indebtedness, we always feel so, and especially so now, when we know that our people are laboring under the heaviest embarrassments.

The fact, however, is before us. A question, if not of life and death, at least of the gravest interest to *the* work of the greatest importance to the town and to the State, is to be decided. For our own part, we cannot bring ourselves to despair of that work—we cannot overlook the immense benefits it must produce and confer—we cannot forget that the eyes of the State are upon us—that this may be the turning point, when success, if achieved, will give us an onward impetus, and failure may mark the first step in our decline. We cannot but think, also, that the proposition submitted is a safe and a fair one. We do not say, unconditionally, "vote for subscription," but we do beg of all to think over it carefully, and not vote against it without having fully weighed the matter, and, if possible, give the work the benefit of any doubt or hesitancy.

The Town Subscription.

The vote by which the town will grant or refuse to grant power to the town authorities to make a certain subscription to the Cape Fear and Deep River work, will be taken on Monday next, the 21st inst.

We find that very many who were originally opposed to the subscription, are now in its favour, especially under the new arrangement, the character of which we stated on Tuesday last. For very many reasons we think that it will be the act of prudence and good policy for our people to confer this authority. We think that it holds out a reasonable prospect of paying. We think that an opportunity is presented of solving this navigation problem to advantage. We think that the work promises to confer great benefits upon us and upon the State, and we think further, that after voting $200,000 for the W. C. & Rutherford Railroad, we ought not to strain at $25,000 which promises nearer and better results, and for which there at least, as good guarantees.

County Court—Accumulation of Business.

Our attention has been called to the fact, that the business on docket for trial at our County Court, is accumulating from term to term, and that causes remain from quarter to quarter, and from year to year, untried and unreached; and that this state of things keeps growing progressively worse. Members of the bar, familiar with the circumstances, assure us that without the intervention of the Court in the exercise of the power vested in it of holding a two weeks' term, business cannot be reached, and a serious delay of justice must be the consequence. It is stated that fully two hundred cases on the trial docket for this term cannot be tried, because they cannot be reached.

It is further stated, that sometime since, the docket was gone through with—skimmed over—for the simple reason that parties were not ready for trials. They were not ready because none anticipated that the cases called could be tried; nor, indeed, could a tithe of them been tried had the parties been ready, and the knowledge of this fact constituted the true reason why the parties were not ready.

We understand that the law prescribes the mode in which a two weeks' term shall be appointed by the Court—how notice thereof shall be given—how the jury for the second week shall be chosen, etc., etc.

We have not the special law on the subject before us, but of course, the Court has, and it remains with it to take action. What is done promptly, is done well,—especially in matters pertaining to the administration of justice, where a continued delay is, in many cases, equivalent to a virtual denial.

The holding of a second week's Court here, we learn, would not conflict with any other Court—County or Superior.

JUDICIAL INDEPENDENCE.—The Democratic Convention for the State of New York, met last week at Syracuse and presented a ticket for State officers. Among the officers to be chosen is a Judge of the Court of Appeals, the highest judicial tribunal in the State. Judge Denio is the incumbent, and is a Democrat. He was opposed to the act of the last Black Republican Legislature of the State of New York, passed for the subjugation of the City by depriving it of the control of its own police, &c. He thought it unjust, impolitic and oppressive, but not unconstitutional, and when the question of its constitutionality came before the Court of which he was a member, he gave his opinion as a lawyer and a judge in favour of its constitutionality, although his feelings as a man were opposed to it as a bad law.

Well, the Democratic Convention met and re-nominated Denio in the face of this fact. They respected the independence and purity of the Bench none the less because it lead Judge Denio, a Democrat, and an opponent of the law, to give his opinion and decision as a Jurist in favor of its constitutionality, when that question came before him.

The Democracy of New York have been for years a dead drag on the party of the Union. They have been lead by a class of men that could not raise their heads in any other State. But this last act redeems many errors, and deserves success, even if it fails to secure it.

COTTON.—We learn that the second bale by the W. & W. R. R., was received here on the 16th, by Messrs. Murray & Peacock, consignees, and sold for them by W. C. Howard, Broker, at 20½ cents per pound. It was classed as fair. Raised by William K. Lane, Esq., of Wayne county, who is one of our largest planters, and pays particular attention to having his cotton picked clean, and carefully bundled for market.

Vermont went pretty extensively Republican. Too much fanaticism, and too many isms of all sorts in Maine and Vermont, for Democracy to flourish there about these times.

FROM HAVANA.—The U. S. Steamship Catawba, arrived at Charleston, brings dates from Havana to the 9th inst. Her news is no later than that brought by the Philadelphia at New Orleans.

☞ The storm visited Richmond and Petersburg shortly after it did this place. It seems to have done a good deal of damage. On Sunday at Norfolk, it blew pretty heavily from the east, but soon went down. No damage is reported.

The Republicans and Anti-Democrats generally, have carried Maine by a reduced majority, but still out of hailing distance.

Three Days Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, September 14.—The American mail steamer Baltic arrived at this port this morning, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 2d inst.

The steamer City of Baltimore arrived at Liverpool on the 2d inst.

The news from India is a continuation of the details of scenes of horror, but no new incident of importance had transpired.

Macaulay, the historian, is to be raised to the English peerage.

The English crops have been secured in fine condition.

Diplomatic relations have been resumed with Constantinople.

There is nothing definite with regard to the Atlantic telegraph. It is reported that Vernon Smith retires from the board of control.

The details of the Indian mutiny teem with further atrocities. The French papers publish a dispatch affirming that mutiny had shown itself at Bombay, but had been suppressed.

The United States frigate San Jacinto and the Portsmouth and Levant were at Shanghae July 4. A conference had been held there between Lord Elgin and the French and English commanders.

The Emperors Napoleon and Alexander are to meet shortly at Darmstadt.

It is rumored that a secret treaty between the United States and Mexico provides that the former furnish 15,000 to 20,000 armed volunteers to take Cuba under the Mexican flag, in case of a war with Spain.

The threatened rupture between Naples and Piedmont has been dispelled.

The British Minister at Florence has retired from his post on account of an alleged insult in a matter of etiquette.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—The Baltic anchored off the light ship this morning in a dense fog. She brings 140 passengers, and sailed from Liverpool at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 2d inst. She passed the steamer City of Baltimore going in the Mersey.

The steamers Khersonese and Queen of the South had left England with troops for India.

The steamer La Plata had arrived from the West Indies with nearly $2,250,000 in specie.

A treaty between England and Honduras has been ratified at London. It contains a special article giving effect to the obligations incurred by Honduras in behalf of the Honduras Interoceanic Railway Company.

The English papers discredit the French rumors of a mutiny at Bombay.

The French settlements in India were tranquil.

Private letters from India state that the mutineers were short of ammunition.

The China correspondent of the London Times gives the following as the course of action to be pursued by Lord Elgin. He will proceed with the fleet to the mouth of the Perho, near Pekin, whence he will transmit to the Emperor a letter requiring him, within a specified time, either to recognize or repudiate the acts of his officers at Canton. If otherwise, Lord Elgin will at once declare war, occupy Canton and take further measures to bring the Emperor to reason.

The silk crop in China has been abundant and of very good quality.

SPAIN.—A dispatch from Madrid states that the Spanish government has declared to the French minister that before proceeding to hostilities with Mexico, Spain would publish a manifesto explaining the question at issue, and permit Mexico to fresh negotiations.

Further Foreign News—The English and Chinese War—Diplomatic Relation with Turkey, &c.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—A Hong Kong letter in the London Times says that Lord Elgin will soon demand from the Court of Pekin a recognition or repudiation of the acts of the Emperor's officers at Canton. If they are repudiated and compensation for past injuries is made, and guarantees against their recurrence given, all well. If not, war will be immediately declared, and Canton be occupied by the British forces.

The Paris Moniteur announces, unofficially, that France, Russia, Sardinia and Austria had resumed diplomatic relations with Turkey.

Latest by telegraph from London to Liverpool.

The East India Company has applied to the government for six more regiments to be sent out immediately. This will raise the European force in India, after allowing for contingencies, to eighty thousand. In the course of a fortnight from the present date those first sent out will begin to arrive at Calcutta. The India Company are very anxious regarding the next news. The fate of Agra and Lucknow is a great point of suspense. On the 4th of August also there is a grand Mohammedian festival, and there have been surmises that on that occasion the whole Mohammedan population might attempt rising.

Subscriptions had been opened on the London stock exchange for the relief of the sufferers by the Indian mutiny.

The benefits given for the family of Douglas Jerrold realized a clever profit of two thousand pounds.

The Times of Wednesday reports money plenty at 4½ per cent. on the stock exchange. The News says that the impression prevails that the bank will soon reduce the rate of interest to 5 per cent.

Three Days Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—The steamer Persia arrived this morning from Liverpool, bringing dates to the 5th inst.

There were rumors of changes in the British ministry.

The difficulty between Spain and Mexico is becoming more serious. The Mexican charge has left Madrid.

The weather has been rainy, but the English crops are mostly secured.

The London underwriters of the Atlantic cable offer to give the company 36½ per cent., and give up all claim to salvage.

The race for the Warwick cup was contested by three horses. Lecompte came in last, having been beaten twenty lengths. The horse Fisherman was declared the winner.

Eleven more regiments are under orders for India.

The Paris Pays denies the reported occupation of Formosa by the United States.

The Court of Assizes, at Paris, have condemned Ledru Rolin, Mazzini and others to deportation.

The Spanish papers deny the existence of a secret treaty between the United States and Mexico.

The condition of the health of the King of Prussia causes some uneasiness.

It was stated that diplomatic relations with Naples would shortly be resumed by France and England.

Russian troops are concentrating on the Austrian frontier to prevent any interference with the Principalities.

It is stated in the London News that four cavalry regiments, lately embarked from London, for the East Indies, are provided with Sharpe's American breach-loading carbine.

The London Times states that fifteen thousand men of the militia are immediately to be called out, and fifteen second battalions of the line formed in the stead of the regiments sent to India. Also, that an additional force of artillery is to be sent to India.

Terrible and disastrous conflicts have taken place between the Russians and Circassians.

Six thousand pounds sterling have been collected in London for the relief of the sufferers in India.

The advices from India present no new feature in the condition of affairs in that quarter.

A young American named Eli Boggs had been tried at Hong Kong, for piracy and murder. He was acquitted of murder but found guilty of piracy, and was sentenced to transportation for life.

Letters from Syria report the total destruction in the desert of a caravan. The latter, consisting of 500 persons and 1,000 camels, laden with merchandise, started from Damascus on the 29th June, and by some mismanagement lost its way. The entire caravan perished, with the exception of some 20 persons.

From California.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 14.—The steamer Philadelphia from Havana has arrived, bringing the California mails of the 20th ult., transferred to her by the steamer Central America for New York.

The fever was worse at Havana.

The news from California is meagre.

Mr. Stevens, dem., has been elected Governor of Washington Territory.

The British minister at Lima has been murdered by six Peruvians.

The Costa Rican government has decreed the expected Walker expedition piratical.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 14.—The dates from Havana are to the 9th. The yellow fever was on the increase there.

Advices from the Balize say there are only 16 feet of water on the bar, and that the operations going on there pursuant to an act of Congress are rather detrimental instead of an improvement.

Later from Mexico—The Tehuantepec Grants Annulled.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 11.—A despatch has just been received from the Belize, announcing the arrival of the Vera Cruz steamer, which brings intelligence that the Tehuantepec question has been settled at Mexico, and that both the Garay and Sloo grants have been annulled. The vomito was abating at Vera Cruz.

For the Journal.

A meeting of the passengers who were on board of the Steamer Spray, on her trip from Wilmington to Smithville on Saturday and Sunday last, was held at the office of W. W. Peirce, Esq., and was organized by calling Col. Robt. G. Rankin to the Chair, and requesting Mr. H. M. Curtis to act as Secretary.

A Committee consisting of W. W. Peirce, M. B. Smith and R. H. Cowan, reported through W. W. Peirce, Esq., the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, and ordered to be published:

Resolved, That Capt. John B. Price of the Steamer Spray, is entitled to our thanks for his manly conduct during the gale of Saturday afternoon and Sunday night last. Believing that we owe our lives to his skill as a Commander, and to his prompt and cool courage, we cheerfully publish this testimony to his excellent qualities as an officer, and we cannot forbear the expression of our gratitude for his services in our behalf.

Resolved, That our thanks are specially due, and they are hereby gratefully tendered to Mr. Benjamin W. Beery of this place. His active assistance during the gale, was only exceeded by his kindness afterwards. In forcing his way to Wilmington, after a night of unparalleled exertions, and bringing his own Steamer to our assistance, he has conferred an obligation upon us, which can never be forgotten.

ROBT. G. RANKIN, Chairman.

H. M. CURTIS, Secretary.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 14th, 1857

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Judge Bowlin has resigned his office as minister to Bogota.

Second Assistant Postmaster Dundas has gone to N. York on business connected with the facilitation of the California overland mail.

The Secretary of the Treasury, on an appeal, has reversed the decision of the collector of New York, who assessed a duty of 24 instead of 19 per cent. on colored plaid flannels. The fact of their being colored or printed does not change their character as known in the trade, nor remove them from the schedule in which flannels are provided for especially. The Secretary on an appeal, has also reversed the decision of the collector of New York, who imposed 24 per cent. instead of 19 per cent. on checked flannels. That they are checked and have a larger nap raised on their surface than ordinary does not change their distinctive character of flannel. In another case the Secretary of the Treasury says:—"In estimating the foreign character of wool with reference to its exemption from liabilities to duty, the appraisers can determine such value independently of the invoice by the prices current and other reliable means of information of the value of the article in foreign markets—such as they employ in ascertaining the foreign values of other staple articles of import."

From Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 12.—The Mexican mails received show that the troubles between the civil and ecclesiastical authorities still exist.

Further insults to the American consul at Mazatlan had been perpetrated.

A new difficulty between the government and the British charge had arisen on accont of insults to the British flag during the absence of the charge.

The Yucatan revolutionists are gaining ground.

The steamer Philadelphia, from Havana, is coming up. The steamer Central America left Havana for New York on the morning of the 8th.

Later from Havana.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 12.—The steamship Philadelphia has arrived, with five days later news from Havana. The crops were quite flattering. Speculators were endeavoring to keep up sugar, with but little prospect of success. Money was stringent. Exchange nominal.—Freights quiet.

The Spanish fleet was awaiting further orders, but no serious apprehensions were entertained of any thing beyond a diplomatic rupture.

The health of Havana was improving.

Illness of Hon. Thos. H. Benton.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The public will regret to hear that Hon. Thomas H. Benton lies exceedingly ill in this city of disordered bowels. He has been indisposed some ten days, but did not yield to it until Wednesday. Doctors Hall and May are in almost constant attendance. His case is considered critical, and deep interest experienced as to its course.

Municipal Election at Leavenworth.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 11.—The municipal election held at Leavenworth, Kansas, on Monday, resulted in the election of the free-State ticket by two hundred and sixty majority. The Constitutional Convention convened at Leavenworth on the 7th instant.

Bankers Suspended.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—Wm. J. Bell & Co., bankers, in William street, have suspended in consequence of inability to raise money on securities which up to within a few days were considered perfectly available. The liabilities of the house are small and the assets abundant.—They will pay dollar for dollar.

Another Failure at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11.—The failure of Dawson & Hancock, shippers and importers of crockery and iron, was announced here to-day. They are also connected with a house at New York and a house in London.—Losses by men in the iron business is the cause assigned. The amount of liabilities is not given. The firm ran seven large ships to Liverpool.

Melancholy Suicide.

A friend informs us by letter under date of the 14th inst., that James Henry Robinson, son of Wm. Robinson, Esq., of the Goldsboro' Tribune, committed suicide on the 11th inst., by shooting himself in the head with a pistol. No cause has been assigned for the terrible act. He was about 17 years old, had been a student of the University, and bid fair to be a talented and useful man. We deeply sympathise with his father in this his hour of sore affliction. The unfortunate young man was buried in Goldsboro' on Sunday last.

Charlotte Democrat.

Maine Election.

ROCKLAND, Sept. 15.—Returns from 103 towns foot up as follows:—Morrill 24,850; Smith 17,925—giving a republican majority of 6,925. The vote last year stood, for the same towns:—Hamlin 32,868; Wells 18,913; Patten 3,577—giving Hamlin a majority of 10,378.—The republican loss, therefore, is 3,458. The average vote in these towns falls short of last year 12,583. The Legislature is overwhelmingly republican in both branches. Morrill's majority in the State will be from 10,000 to 12,000.

Run on the Georgetown Bank.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—A sudden and heavy run caused a partial suspension of the Georgetown Bank of Commerce to-day; but it redeemed its issue and paid the most needy of its depositors. It is supposed that the stockholders will resume in a few day—it being reported that they are able and willing to protect the Bank.

A run was also made on most of the private bankers of Washington city, but all demands having been promptly met, the excitement subsided before the closing hour.

Important from Mexico—The Tehuantepec Transit.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 12.—The old Tehuantepac Transit grants have been cancelled by the Mexican government, and a new and favorable one made with the Louisiana Company, as recently organized, removing all the objectionable features of the old grants. The new grant cedes only sufficient lands for the uses of the company. The papers were signed on the 5th inst.

Arrival of the Steamship Empire City at Norfolk

NORFOLK, Sept. 15.—The steamer Empire City, from New Orleans, bound to New York, with sixty-six passengers, put in here to-day for coal. She experienced a succession of heavy gales, and received some slight damage. All her passengers, however, are well. She brings no news of importance.

Yellow Fever at Key West.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 14th.—Yellow fever broke out at Key West on the 8th inst., and there were fifteen cases in all. Mrs. Maxwell, wife of Dr. Maxwell, of the Marine Hospital, is the only death reported.

TRAINED HORSE KILLED.—Yankee Robinson's trained horse Black Hawk, at Coshocton, Ohio last week, was making his æriel ascension on a single plank to the top of his mammoth tent, when, at an elevation of about forty feet there came past a train of cars which frightened him so as to lose his balance, and he was precipitated to ground killing him instantly.

KILLED BY A WOMAN.—A man by the name of Jno. I. Bass was killed in his own house one day last week, by a Mrs. Hudson. The parties all lived in Hancock county. It appears that Bass came home drunk, maltreated his wife and drove her and children and Mrs. Hudson out of his house. Mrs. Hudson bursted two caps at him, and then she went home, and next morning very early, just as Bass was getting up, she entered his room, placed a pistol to his breast and fired, killing him instantly.—*Georgia Federal Union.*

He who can repress a moment's anger, may prevent many a day's sorrow.

European Aristocracy.

In speaking of the Aristocracy, it is only with the white man of Europe and America that we have to deal; and in examing the histories of the nations of the former continent, we shall find that almost every form of it has been tried at some epoch or other. In Rome we have the first full exemplification of the *aristocracy of birth*, in the patricians, who divided the authority of the State with the plebians, or common people, and who gradually absorbed the whole of it, and subverted the liberties of the nation. Out of the ruins of the Roman Empire, and the military genius of the Celtic and Teutonic hordes that overwoelmed it, arose the feudal system, which created an *aristocracy of class*—combining that of birth with the holding of land, on condition of rendering certain services to the superior or paramount lord.

From this sprung the brilliant chivalry of the Middle Ages, which was then the only recognized Aristocracy. But as commerce extended itself, and the discoveries of Columbus and Vasco De Gama opened up new fields of enterprise, a new Aristocracy took its rise—that of *wealth* and commercial reputation. This had, in fact, already existed on a smaller scale in Venice, Genoa, Pisa and Florence, which cities had monopolized the trade of the East. We now hear of "merchant princes," men whose aid was sought by the greatest potentates, whose wealth influenced then, as it does now, the diplomacy of the age. The Rothschilds and Barings, Girards and Lafittes of the present day had their prototypes in the Greshams, the Cottons, the Childs and Lambs of two centuries and a half ago. This species of Aristocracy rose to its height in the Netherlands in the seventeenth century—and was characterized by as much unfeeling pride and exclusiveness as any that ever existed, yet it was munificent, and fostered the arts and sciences; the noblest productions of the pencil were brought forth by the patronage of the wealthy merchant princes of Italy and Flanders; many of the noblest institutions in England owe their origin to the liberality of her mercantile aristocracy; and we may say of this kind of aristocracy that it has generally been favorable to civil and religious liberty.

The age of Louis XIV. witnessed another form of aristocracy, which was a cruel mockery and perversion of the name—that of Fashion, introduced into England by the profligate Charles II., and copied in all the courts of Europe. It was now necessary to profess certain sentiments, to have a common object, which was a prodigality of voluptuousness combined with a polished exterior of dress and manners. Wit and repartee, personal beauty and recklessness, were the chief passports to the "salons" of Paris and London, Madrid and Naples. Neither birth nor wealth were absolutely indispensable, although, of course, they had their influence. This was the age of the Rochesters and the Gramonts, the Montespans and Castlemaines, when virtue was a standing joke, and religion took refuge in the cottage, having been expelled from the Court.

European society is not yet entirely emancipated from the effects of this heartless and dissolute system, which culminated in the first French Revolution. But it has been very much exalted, and homage is paid to religion and virtue, externally at least, if not sincerely. Modern aristocracy is a compound of the ancient elements. In Germany, the chief consideration is the antiquity of the family, and the number of quarterings on its escutcheon. It is the same in Spain and Italy. In France, aristocracy has received such severe shocks that it is hard to say what it is, or what it is not. Of the old families, few survive—the Montmorencys, De Rohans, Montpensiers, and Bourbons of the "ancient regime," exist no longer, or at best only "au second" in the Faubourg St. Germain. The new families have literally and truly risen from the ranks of the army and the bourgeoisie, when any one of that despised class has been successful as a speculator, "fuilletoniste," or lawyer.

The aristocracy of England presents a similar mixture—save that there the ancient nobility has survived the bloody wars of the rival houses of York and Lancaster, and "the Great Rebellion," and the historical names of Howard, Stanley, Clifford, Russell, St. Maur, Cavendish, &c., are still to be met with; and the equally noble Irish and Scotch names of Graham, Douglas, Campbell, O'Brien, Fitzgerald, and a host of others shine forth with undiminished lustre. Eminence in arms and law has contributed and contributes daily to recruit the ranks of the nobility of Great Britain, but it must also be observed that the possession of wealth and political influence has done the same thing; and some of the leading families owe their position to their ancestors being illegitimate scions of royalty, or favorites of weak-minded monarchs and their mistresses.—*Phila. Press.*

From the Richmond South.

What Becomes of Walker's Apologists?

Since the publication of Mr. Buchanan's letter to the forty-three pious humanitarians of New England, it is natural that there should be some curiosity excited in regard to the course which the devoted apologists of Robert J. Walker would now pursue. There is no longer room to cavil about the position of the President. We have it from his own lips that the conduct and policy of the Governor of Kansas, which have called forth the indignant remonstrance and stern condemnation of the southern democracy, are repudiated by the Administration—accompanied by the authoritative announcement of the true policy of government in reference to the affairs of the territory. This document meets our unqualified approbation. Every position which we have maintained in the warm controversy occasioned by the unwarranted usurpations of Walker, is in exact accordance with the views of the Chief Executive. How is it, on the other hand, with the ardent defenders of Walker's Kansas policy? They have gone to the most extreme point in advocating his cause. They have made the approval of his conduct, in every particular, the true test of loyalty to Democratic principles, and denounced all who censure his official acts as enemies of the administration. Their incoherent ravings and insane denunciations of the great mass of the southern democracy have exceeded all bounds of moderation. Every offensive epithet in the vocabulary of political vituperation has been freely lavished upon our devoted heads. In this reckless tirade, the New York Herald has been the grand reservoir, from which the lesser organs have derived their exhaustless supplies of abuses. Ultras, destructionists, fire-eaters, conspirators, and every other expression of real or fancied reproach, dance through their columns, like the hatchets, racks, and vipers of Sir Willmiam Draper, in all the mazes of metaphorical confusion. Pope's rabble of poetical bedlamites could not have exhibited half the wild phrenzy and infuriated rage of these infatuated apologists of Walker:

"With fire in each eye and paper in each hand,
They rave, recite and madden through the land."

But this unexpected blow from Washington has brought them to their senses. They have become suddenly aware of their terr

A PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency, THOMAS BRAGG, *Governor of the State of North-Carolina.*

WHEREAS, PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF an act of the last General Assembly entitled, "A Supplementary Act to take the sense of the people of the State, relative to the proposed Amendment of the Constitution," an election was held in the several Counties in the State, on the first Thursday in August last, at which it was submitted to the voters qualified to vote for members of the House of Commons, whether the second clause of the third section of the first article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the people of North-Carolina on the second Monday of November, in the Year of Our Lord, Eighteen Hundred and Thirty-Five, should be amended to read as follows:

"Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides."

Those for a ratification of the said proposed Amendment to vote with a written or printed ticket, "*Approved ;*" and those against the ratification thereof to vote with a similar ticket, "*Not Approved.*"

And, whereas, the result of the voting upon the said proposed Amendment, in the several counties of the State, has been duly certified and returned to me by the Sheriffs thereof; and I have carefully compared the said returns, in conformity with the provisions of the Act aforesaid, in the presence of the Secretary of State, Treasurer and Comptroller of the State, from which comparison it appears that there were cast at the said election fifty-thousand and ninety-five votes "*Approved,*" and nineteen thousand three hundred and eighty-two votes "*Not Approved.*"

NOW, THEREFORE, I do issue this, my Proclamation, and do hereby make known to all the good people of the State of North Carolina: that the said proposed Amendment has been approved and ratified, and is now a part of the Constitution of this State.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of North Caro- [L. S.] lina, to be here affixed. Done at the City of Raleigh, on the tenth day of September, A: D., 1857, and in the 82d year of American Independence.

By the Governor: THOS. BRAGG.

PULASKI COWPER, Jr. Secretary.

The Northern Conservative and the Southern Black Republican.

John B. Weller from *Ohio,* is the conservative, and Edward Stanly from *North Carolina,* the Black Republican candidate for Governor of California! The former distinguished himself in his native State as a champion of the constitution against the designs of the abolitionists; the latter made himself notorious by his professions of zeal for Southern rights, and by his abuse of the conservative Democracy of the North. The one showed his faith by his acts, the other by his words. It is no matter of surprise that in the land of their adoption they occupy the same relation to each other, and to the conservative party of the Union. Weller is in California what he was in Ohio, the uncompromising foe to Black Republicanism, and has been selected to lead the conservative forces to put it down, Stanly is in California what he was in North Carolina, the bitter opponent and persecutor of the conservative Democracy, and has been chosen as the leader of the Black Republican forces "to stop its encroachments on the rights of the North," as one of their resolutions expresses it. In one particular, however, Stanly is not now what he was in North Carolina. *Then* he professed to be a better Southern rights man than any Democrat, North or South. *Now* he is an undisguised anti-slavery man of the New England School. He left his *mask* in North Carolina, and he now stands on the shores of the Pacific, "in naked ugliness," like the hypocrite described by the author of "The Course of Time."

Some of the Black Republicans anticipate important results from Mr. Stanly's effective power on the stump. They seem to think that Weller will be consumed by the "burning lava of Stanly's wit and sarcasm," as one of them has it. Vain hope! Weller is more than a match for Stanly on the stump, even if the latter had an equally good cause to advocate and defend; and as to a Black Republican triumph in a debate between the two champions upon the present issues involved, the mere suggestion is ridiculous in the extreme. So far from gaining popular honors and overwhelming his competitor in this canvass, we strongly incline to the opinion that Stanly himself will be consumed by the "burning lava" of the indignation of the conservative citizens of the Pacific State.

Imports and Exports of the United States for the Last Fiscal Year.

We have prepared with great care, from an official source, the subjoined statement, exhibiting the value of foreign merchandise imported into, and exported from, the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1857; also, the value of domestic produce exported during the same period:

Imports—Specie	$12,467,799
Free goods	54,267,507
Dutiable	294,160,835
Total	350,890,141
Foreign exports—Specie	9,058,570
Free goods	4,313,862
Dutiable	10,591,647
Total	23,964,079
Domestic exports—Specie	60,078,352
Merchandise	278,906,713
Total	338,985,065
Total exports—foreign and domestic	362,949,144

Washington Union.

AN EXTRAORDINARY SURGICAL TRIUMPH.—The Lowell News says that some twenty-seven months ago a young man, named Wm. K. Foster, had the whole of one elbow joint torn out by an accident. He was taken to the hospital, where Dr. Kimball, advised by Drs. Graves and Dickey, proceeded to saw off the fragmentary bones, shortening them some two and a half inches, and then uniting them so as to make a new joint.—Strange as it may seem, the wound did well and healed, and Mr. Foster has a good elbow joint and arm. He moves the joint with perfect ease, though not quite so fully as the other, and can, as he says, hold out twenty-two and a half pounds with the hand at arm's length.—The arm is now nearly three and a half inches shorter than the other, and is a good and reliable arm for all the purposes of labor to which Mr. Foster is called.

NOTICE.

☞ THE COMMITTEE for the examination of Teachers of Common Schools for New Hanover county, are requested to meet at my office on Thursday, 24th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Teachers wishing to appear before the Committee, will please be present on that occasion.

S. D. WALLACE, Chairman.

Wilmington, Sept. 14th, 1857. 3-1t

☞ The greatest natural ornament to the "human form divine," is unquestionably a fine, luxuriant, healthy growth of hair. It has been so esteemed in all ages of the world, and among all nations, savage and civilized. Hence, the Indian brave regards the scalp of his enemy as his greatest trophy. For a similar reason, the fashionable belle often disguises the region of vanity, as well as her other phrenological organs with borrowed locks.

He who should discover a mode of preventing the hair from showing the inroads of envious Time by turning prematurely gray, a method by which it could be restored when falling off or turning white, and a way of promoting its continued and luxuriant growth, would be justly entitled to rank among the benefactors of the human race. Read the testimonials in another column, of the wonderful, not to say almost miraculous effects of "Professor Wood's Hair Restorative," and see if he has not accomplished all this.—[*Capital City Fact.*

For sale in Wilmington by WALKER MEARES & CO., and by Druggists generally. [Sept. 8—2-2weod—2-2t

☞ The late High Sheriff of Allegheny county has given us the following:

"I was afflicted with Debility of the Digestive Organs amounting to a severe attack of Dispepsia, which had *reduced my flesh* considerably. My wife was also afflicted under the same circumstances, and with same disease. Having used your medicine, called BŒRHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS, we both obtained relief, and are happy to afford you this public evidence of its value."

Pittsburg, Jan. 22d, 1857. JOHN FORSYTH.

See advertisement. [Sept. 15.—8&3-1w.

DIED.

In this town, Monday afternoon, 14th inst., EDWARD, infant son of Asa A. and Susan Hartsfield.

At Masonborough Sound, 14th inst., Miss BARBARA McMURPHY, aged 73 years.

In Sampson county, on the morning of the 7th inst., Mr. WILLIAM FAISON, aged 66 years and 10 days.

In the life of Mr. Faison we have a practical illustration of what may be accomplished in the short life-time of one man by sober diligence and a close application to business. He commenced life with very little means and ended his days the wealthiest man in the county. He was a man of uncommon mind, having a sense of the cast-iron kind; more solid than brilliant. He read men and things with care, and was seldom disappointed, or deceived in his conclusions.—He seemed never to be at a loss to know in what direction to look for success. He has left to his brother farmers a most worthy example of what may be accomplished, by sobriety, economy, and untiring energy. Many very poor persons were dependent upon him for their daily bread, and it is said that he never refused the credit of any man at his barn door whom he knew to be worthy and needful. He leaves a wife and eight living children, with numerous grand children, who deeply mourn his loss.

As a husband, he was truly kind; as a father, he was safe and discreet in council; as a neighbor, he was true and reliable; as a master, the lamentations of his servants around his coffin and his grave spoke volumes in his favor.

In Sampson county, on the 10th inst., Mr. JOHN RACKLEY, aged about 50 years. He was a sober, industrious, and prosperous citizen. *Clinton Independent.*

CASH FOR 200 NO. 1 LIKELY NEGROES.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES WILL BE PAID for TWO HUNDRED LIKELY NEGROES, MEN AND WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS.

All persons having such property to dispose of, will find it to their advantage to bring them to us, at the OLD JAIL, Wilmington, N. C. DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND, A. SMITH.

Wilmington, N. C., August, 31st 1857 304&1-tf

SALE OF WRECKED VESSEL AND CARGO.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at Stump Sound Inlet, on Tuesday next, the 22d inst., by order of the Spanish Consul, the HULL, RIGGING, SPARS, CHAINS, ANCHORS, &c., of the Spanish brig Luzion, as she now lies on the beach at said Inlet.

Also, at the same time and place, by order of the same, will be sold the cargo of said Brig, consisting of some boxes of damaged Sugar.

Sept. 18, 1857 11-ts

Herald copy.

PUBLIC TRUST SALE.

ON THURSDAY, (OCT. 6, 1857,) OF OUR SUPERIOR Court, as Trustee for William D. Cooke, I will sell, under a Decree of the Supreme Court, the following articles of personal property, viz:

1 Superior Adams' Printing Press, (new patent,)
1 " Steam Engine,
1 Card Press,
All the Type, materials, and fixtures belonging to said Cook,
1 Elegant Piano Forte,

and a great variety of the most superb, useful, and ornamented Household Furniture, his Kitchen Furniture, and sundry articles mentioned in said deeds. The said Cooke's interest in the Paper Mill, (and 7 acres of land thereunto attached,) now occupied by C. W. Benedict; and, also, the said Cooke's interest in a tract of land purchased by him of Geo. W. Mordecai, Esq., lying between the land of the Rev. Aldert Smedes and the late Robt. Finlater, in Wake County.

This being an unusual opportunity for securing the most superb articles of Furniture, (which is comparatively new,) those in need will consult their interest by attending the sale, which will take place at 12 o'clock, in front of Litchford, Shepard & Co.'s auction store.

TERMS: All sums under $25, Cash. Twenty-five and over, sixty days note, with creditable security, negotiable and payable at the Bank of the State of North Carolina, will be required of purchasers. P. F. PESCUD, Trustee.

Sept. 18, 1857 3-tds

LAND FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale a TRACT OF LAND lying on the main road, about half way between Long Creek Bridge and Bourdeaux's Depot, on the W. & W. Railroad, running along Morgan's Creek, and within three miles of the River. Said tract contains some THREE HUNDRED ACRES, about 50 of which are cleared and under cultivation: on the premises is a good Dwelling House, and one of the best wells of Water in the county. The Land is well adapted to the cultivation of Corn, Pea Nuts, &c. For further particulars, apply to JAMES BOURDEAUX.

Sept. 18th, 1857 3-4t*

NOTICE.

I OFFER FOR SALE MY HOTEL AND LOT IN Warsaw, Duplin County, N. C. The house is large and comfortable, with 15 rooms and 9 fire places.—The lot contains eight acres of land, and is situated immediately on the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road, and on the Stage line from Warsaw to Fayetteville and Kenansville.—There is a fine Male School in successful operation in the village.

Any person wanting to purchase would do well to call and examine the premises soon, as I am determined to sell.—Terms accommodating. LEVI MOORE.

Warsaw, Sept. 14th, 1857 3-3m

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY!

PROFITABLE AND HONORABLE EMPLOYMENT!!

THE subscriber is desirous of having an agent in each county and town of the Union. A capital of from $5 to $10 only will be required, and any thing like an efficient, energetic man can make from three to five dollars per day.—Every information will be given by addressing, with a stamp to pay return letter, WM. A. KINSLER,

Box 1228 Philadelphia, Pa., Post Office.

Sept. 18, 1857 3-1t*

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HAVING purchased a well selected stock of Groceries at the North, and they are now arriving, we will sell low for the CASH. Call before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to please.

Our stock consists in part as follows:

40 bbls. C. Yellow Sugars;
10 " Crushed Block, a superior article;
70 Bags Green Rio Coffee;
25 " Laguyra "
20 Matts Gov. Java "
150 Whole and Half Boxes Adamantine Candles;
5 Boxes Sperm Candles, fives and sixes;
5 " Patent " " "
100 " Colgate's No. 1 and Pale Soaps;
50 " Herring for snacks;
10 Bbls. Sugar Crackers;
5 " Soda "
10 Boxes " "
6 " Sugar "
10 Bbls. Irish Potatoes;
5 " Onions;
5 " Leaf Lard;
10 Kegs " " for families;
15 " prime Goshen Butter;
25 Boxes prime Cheese;
100 Bags Table Salt;
100 Boxes " "
5 Half Bbls. Family Beef;

Besides a Mackerel in quarter and half bbls. and kits; Salmons; Pickles; Pepper; Spice; Mustard; Grind Stones and fixtures; Wooden and Willow Ware; Brooms; Buckets. In short, a complete assortment, at

GEO. H. KELLEY & BRO'S.,

Sept. 18—[3-tf] No. 11 North Water st.

THE NEW AND BEAUTIFUL VESTINGS

AT BALDWIN'S are worth looking at. Don't neglect the privilege of examining the styles and patterns of French Cassimeres just opened. If you need a Coat, Pants or Vest, leave your measure at BALDWIN'S. He fits you handsomely, and gives you excellent material and work.

Yesterday opened, of direct importation, two cases of FRENCH CLOTHS, comprising black and various fancy colorings—all for *custom work.*

N. B.—No "*making and trimming*" done at this house when the goods are bought elsewhere; and no goods sold by the yard.

Sept. 17.

WILSON'S HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington and vicinity, that he has located a branch of his New York house at No. 5, Market st., near the wharf, where he will keep every description of

SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS AND TRUNKS.

Every variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's riding Saddles, fine Sole Lather TRUNKS, and everything in his line.—Having extensive facilities, he will keep constantly on hand the most splenpid and extensive assortment of Saddlery goods in the State, all of which will be sold at New York prices.

N. B.—Repairing of Harness and Trunks done by the best workmen, and all orders for Harness executed with promptness and despatch. MATHEW A. WILSON,

Importer and Manufacturer of Harness,
No. 59 Canal st., New York,
No. 5 Market st., Wilmington, N. C.

Sept. 20, 1856. 12-tf

OUR MOTTO IS "TO PLEASE,"

AT THE

Wilmington Saddle, Harness AND *TRUNK MANUFACTORY.*

THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE public that he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Coach, Gig, and Sulky Harness; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles, Bridles, Whips, &c.; Trunks, Valises, Laddle and Carpet Bags, Satchels, fancy Trunks, &c.—Always on hand a large supply of String Leather and Fly Nets, and all other articles usually found in such establishments, all of which he warrants to be of the best material and workmanship, and will be sold for cash, or on short credit to prompt customers.

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Medical Bags, &c., made to order. Harness and Coach Trimmings sold at a fair price to persons buying to manufacture. Whips at wholesale.

All kinds of riding vehicles bought and sold on commission.

JOHN J. CONOLEY.

CAROLINA SADDLE AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.

Corner Market and Second sts., under the Carolina Hotel, WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTfully takes this method to inform the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, that he has taken the store on the corner of Market and Second streets, under the Carolina Hotel, where he would be pleased to exhibit his stock, consisting of Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Harness, Trunks, Whips, Spurs, and all articles usually kept in such an establishment, all of which he will sell low for cash, or on accommodating terms. Call and examine, as he solicits a share of public patronage.

Repairing done at short notice.

Oct. 20.—38-ts. WM. L. JACOBS.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

THE WILMINGTON ICE HOUSE will be opened for the delivery of Ice every morning at Sunrise, closing at Sunset, except on Sundays when it will *positively* closed at 9 A. M.

TERMS CASH.—It is earnestly desired that no person will ask any deviation from this rule, as it will certainly be adhered to.

TICKETS can be procured and DEPOSITS made in advance by those who desire to avoid the annoyance of making change.

ICE for the country packed and forwarded as directed.

ICE furnished to the sick poor free of charge, when directed by a Physician or member of the Visiting Committee.

A. H. VANBOKKELEN, Agent.

April 2d, 1857. 175-6m—31-6m*

J. M. ROBINSON & SON.

HAVE now in store the followin, viz:

Iron Hollow Ware and Sash Weights;
Hoop Iron of the best quality;
Nails, Brads and Spikes;
Iron Axles, Hubs and Spokes;
Timber and other Axes, all warranted;
Cast Steel Grubbing Hoes, Spades and Shovels;
Rice Sickles and Bramble Scythes;
Preserving Kettles, Saucepans, &c.;
Mill Circular, Cross Cut, and other Saws;
Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, and Fan Mills;
Barn Doors and Smokehouse Locks, extra good;
Pad Locks that can't be matched;
Brass and Iron Wire Cloth;
Wood Saws, and Axes with handles in them;
Cotton Cord, Linen and Cotton Twine;
Best quality of Scissors and Needles;
Rogers & Son's Westenholmes, and some more of the eral Barlow Knives.

Wilmington January, 1857.

TEN NEGROES TO HIRE.

UNTIL FIRST JANUARY NEXT, TEN ABLE-BODIED NEGRO MEN, good Turpentine hands.—Two of them are coopers and four hewers. Apply to THOMAS I. FAISON.

Sampson County, Sept. 17th, 1857 10-1t—3-tf

BŒRHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS.

THE CELEBRATED HOLLAND REMEDY FOR DYSPEPSIA, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS, LIVER COMPLAINT, WEAKNESS OF ANY KIND, FEVER AND AGUE,

AND THE VARIOUS AFFECTIONS consequent upon a disordered STOMACH OR LIVER, such as Indigestion, Acidity of the Stomach, Colicky Pains, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Despondency, Costiveness, Blind and Bleeding Piles. In all Nervous, Rheumatic, and Neuralgic Affections, it has in numerous instances proved highly beneficial, and in others, effected a decided cure.

This is a purely vegetable compound, prepared on strictly scientific principles, after the manner of the celebrated Holland Professor, Bœrhave. Because of its great success in most of the European States, its introduction into the United States was intended more especially for those of our fatherland scattered here and there over the face of this mighty country. Meeting with great success among them, I now offer it to the American publicf knowing that its truly wonderful medicinal virtues must be acknowledged.

It is particularly recommended to those persons whose constitutions may have been impaired by the continuous use of ardent spirits, or other forms of dissipation. Generally instantaneous in effect, it finds its way directly to the seat of life, thrilling and quickening every nerve, raising up the drooping spirit, and, in fact, infusing new health and vigor in the system.

NOTICE.—Whoever expects to find this a beverage will be disappointed; but to the sick, weak and low spirited, it will prove a grateful aromatic cordial, possessed of singular remedical properties.

CAUTION!

The great popularity of this delightful Aroma has induced many imitations, which the public should guard against purchasing. Be not persuaded to buy anything else until you have given Bœrhave's Holland Bitters a fair trial. One bottle will convince you how infinitely superior it is to all these imitations.

☞ Sold at $1 00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5 00, by the sole proprietors, BENJAMIN PAGE, JR. & CO., Manufacturing Pharmaceutists and Chemists, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sold in Wilmington by WM. H. LIPPIT, WALKER MEARES & CO., **DR. A. O. BRADLEY,** and Druggist generally throughout the United States.

May 5th, 1857. 204-1y—36-1y

$20 REWARD.

RANAWAY, on or about the 24th ult., from the subscriber's plantation on Moore's Creek, TWO NEGROES —one a man, grown, named "DAVE," aged about 18, and the other named "HENRY," a boy, about 15. "Dave" is a light-colored negro, stout built, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, and quite likely. "Henry" is dark-complected slender-built, about five feet high, or perhaps a little over, is smart, quick spoken, was bought from Mr. Owen Holmes, of Wilmington.

Said boys have recently been seen in Wilmington, and are no doubt lurking about, perhaps working about the wharf, or on steamboats, vessels or flats. All persons are cautioned against harboring or employing said boys, under the penalty of the law, which will be rigidly enforced.

I will give the above reward for their return to me, or their lodgment in jail so I can get them.

JAMES P. MOORE.

New Hanover co., Sept. 15th, 1857. 8-3t—3-tf.

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS JUST OPENED AT THE store on North Water street, formerly occupied by Messrs. Wessel & Eilers, a new and complete stock of goods suitable for the town and country trade, and offers them at as low prices as any other store in the place. Among them may be found the following:

16 boxes Tobacco—World's Fair Brand;
40 do. do. Hazart do.;
5 do. do. Columbia do.;
15 bags Coffee; 50 kegs Nails;
3 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar;
5 bbls. Clarified do.;
50 boxes Colgate's Pale Soap;
50 do. Scaled Herring;
65 bbls. Common Whiskey;
5 do. Bourbon do.;
25 do. Apple Brandy;
5 do. North Carolina Peach Brandy;
20 boxes Cheese; 10 kegs butter;
20 do. Adamantine Condles;
10 do. Black Pepper; 100 gross Matches;
12 do. Cinnamon; 10 boxes Saleratus;
5 bbls. Malaga Wine, an excellent article;
300 Round Shaves—L. Wood's make;
30 Ploughs do. do.;
10 bbls. Soda Biscuit;
5 cases shoes—assorted qualities;
75 reams Wrapping Paper;
5 bbls. No. 1 Mackerel; besides a good many other articles too numerous to mention, which will be sold low for cash by G. PRIGGE,

Nov. 26th. 37 North Water Street.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to S. W. Whitaker, are hereby notified to come forward and make immediate payment to the subscriber, otherwise the claims against them will be placed in suit for collection.

MOODY B. SMITH, Assignee.

Every debt due S. W. Whitaker not paid or arranged by the first day of September next, will on that day be put in suit.

June 23d, 1857. 246&43-tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have this day entered into a Co-Partnership under the name and style of ALDERMAN & BIZZELL, and have taken the Stors formerly occupied by A B McCaleb, No. 32 North Water Street, where they will keep a constant supply of everything that is kept in a general Retail and Grocery Store; which they will sell at a small advance for cash, and hope by prompt attention to business, to merit a fair share of public patronage.

I. T. ALDERMAN,
F. M BIZZELL.

June 23d, 1857 246tf—43-tf

TURPENTINE DISTILLERY, FIXTURES, ETC., FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his TURPENTINE DISTILLERY, situated at Long Creek, New Hanover county.—There are two stills; one of a capacity of forty barrels and one of fifteen barrels, with all the usual fixtures.

Also the unexpired term of the lease of the lot and wharf, having six to seven years to run.

The above property will be sold low for cash or good notes. Apply to JOHN JONES,

Long Creek, N. C.

August 19th, 1857. 294-3w-51-tf

FOR SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A DEED OF TRUST CONveyed to me by Mr. Benjamin Mott, I will offer for sale without reserve, at Public Auction, at the Market-House in the town of Wilmington, if not previously disposed of, on the 1st Thursday of Superior Court. in October next, that VALUABLE PLANTATION on Wrightsville Sound, known as the "Mott Place," containing seven hundred and twenty acres, adjoining the lands of John A. Parker, Messrs. Jones & Gardner's and others, nine miles from town. There is about three hundred acres cleared and under cultivation, well adapted for Corn and Pea Nuts; there is ninety acres of Swamp Land, which can be ditched and drained dry at very little expense; and when done the land will produce eighty bushels of corn per acre. The balance of the land is well timbered with Oak, Hickory and Pine.—There is a Dwelling, Barn and Negro Houses on the plantation.

Terms will be liberal and made known at sale. For further particulars anquire of the subscriber at Wilmington, N. C. B. BAXTER.

Sept. 4th, 1857. 308-tf

LAND AND NEGROES FOR SALE.

I will sell on accommodating terms, 1,900 ACRES OF FARMING AND TIMBER LAND, lying between Black River and Northwest Thoroughfare, 18 miles above Wilmington, all in one body, 250 acres newly cleared and under cultivation, suited to Corn. Pea Nuts, &c. 400 acres of Marsh and Swamp, on tide-way. 1,000 acres Wood Land and Reed Pasture enclosed for stock, and well timbered with oak, maple, cypress, pine, &c.

The dwelling, barn, store-house, kitchen and negro houses are new and good; the water is plenty and excellent.

If desired, I will sell with the Land about 20 young and very choice Negroes.

For further particulars, enquire of JAS. E. KEA,

Aug. 26—300-1m—52-1m Wilmington, N. C.

WILMINGTON BRASS AND IRON FOUNDRY, AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that he is prepared to furnish at the above establishment, at the shortest notice, Iron and Brass Castings, finished or unfinished—to make and put up new Machinery, to repair and overhaul old Machinery, all of which will be done upon reasonable terms and in a style of workmanship which he feels confident cannot be surpassed North or South.

He will make to order all kinds of patterns, ornamental and architectural, and supply drafts for machinery and millwork generally.

Having an establishment fitted up in the best manner and with the latest improvement in tools, etc., he feels confident of being able to give the fullest satisfaction, and respectfully solicits orders in his line. Orders directed to the subscriber or left at L. A. Hart's, Mozart Hall building, Front st., or at the Machine Shop in the rear will receive prompt attention.

N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash, or satisfactory references, will be promptly attended to. All work warrented to be as represented, or no charge will be made. JOHN. C. BAILEY,

Wilmington, N. C., June 1st, 1857—241-tf Proprietor.

CONNER'S UNITED STATES TYPE FOUNDRY, Nos. 29, 31 and 33, Beekman Street, New York.

TO PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.—The undersigned beg to inform the Trade that they have issued their New Quarto Specimen Book of Printing Type, Borders, &c., and that it is now ready for delivery to their old patrons, and to all who patronize their Foundry. In it will be found a new series of Faces, from Pearl to Pica, surpassing, if possible, their celebrated SERIES OF SCOTCH CUT FACES.

The Fancy Type Department exhibits an unsurpassable variety of beautiful styles, selected from France, Germany and England.

The Scripts and Borderings are now, for the first time, presented to the printing public, and are the productions of the best American and European artists.

An entire new series of German Faces, both for Newspapers and Job Printing, of a very superior style, is now completed and ready for sale.

Every article necessary to a PERFECT PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT furnished to order.

The metal from which the type is made will be found peculiarly adapted to the severe usage of machine press printing.

We have added to our establishment everything necessary for Electrotyping or Stereotyping in copper, all Cuts, Job or Fancy Type, and all such other matter as may offer, embraced within the compass of 16x22 inches; as well as for Copper Facing all type manufactured by us, if desired.

JAMES CONNER & SONS.

Aug. 20th, 1857 295-6m

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	.27	@	29
BEEF CATTLE, ℔ 100 lbs.	5 50	@	6 50
BRICKS, ℔ M.	6 00	@	12 00
BARRELS, Spirits Turp., each,			
2nd hand	1 90	@	2 00
New	0 00	@	2 00
CANDLES, ℔ lb.			
Tallow	16	@	18
Adamantine	25	@	28
Sperm	35	@	50
COFFEE, ℔ lb.			
Java	16	@	18½
Laguayra	13½	@	14
Rio	11½	@	12½
St. Domingo	10½	@	11½
COTTON, ℔ lb.			
ord. to mid'g	00	@	00
good mid'g	00	@	15½
mid. fair to fair	00	@	00
COTTON BAGGING,			
℔ yard	00	@	16
Rope, ℔ lb	8½	@	10
CORN MEAL,			
℔ bushel	1 10	@	0 00
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	9	@	9½
Yarn, ℔ lb.	00	@	21
EGGS, ℔ doz.	16	@	20
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	45	@	50
FISH, ℔ bbl.,			
Mullets	00 00	@	6 50
Mac'rel, No. 1	00	@	20 00
do. No. 2	00	@	15 00
do. No. 3	10 00	@	10 50
Herrings, East	4 50	@	5 00
Dry Cod,			
℔ cwt	4 50	@	5 00
FLOUR, N. C. brands ℔ bbl.,			
Family	8 25	@	8 50
Superfine	7 75	@	8 00
Fine	7 25	@	7 50
Cross	6 75	@	7 00
GLUE, ℔ lb.	16	@	25
GUNNY BAGS,	12½	@	15
GUANO, Peruvian,			
Under 1 ton, ℔ lb.			3½
1 ton and under 5,			
per ton,	65 00		
5 tons and over, "	64 00		
LAND PLASTER, ℔ bbl.	1 50		
Per ton,	9 00		
GRAIN, ℔ bushel,			
Corn	75	@	00
Oats	43	@	45
Pease, Cow	1 00	@	1 10
Do. B. Eye	1 15	@	1 25
Wheat, red	0 00	@	1 05
do. white	0 00	@	1 15
Rice, rough	0 00	@	1 00
do., clean,			
℔ lb.	5	@	5½
HIDES, ℔ lb.,			
Green	0	@	9
Dry	17	@	18
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.,			
Eastern	0 80	@	1 00
N. River	0 60	@	0 65
IRON, ℔ lb.,			
English, ass'd.	4½	@	00
American, ref.,	5½	@	00
do. sheer,	0	@	00
do. hoop, ton	90 00	@	95 00
Swede	5½	@	00
LIME, ℔ bbl.,	1 00	@	1 05
do. fm store,	1 25	@	1 30
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.)			
Floor. B'ds.	0 00	@	10 00
Wide do	6 50	@	7 00
Scantling	0 00	@	4 25
(Steam Sawed.)			
Floor. Boards,			
rough	15 00	@	16 00
planed	18 00	@	19 00
clear	25 00	@	30 00
Wide b'ds.	14 00	@	15 00
Scantling	12 00	@	15 00
Ship Stuff,			
rough edge	0 00	@	13 00
re-sawed	00 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon:			
Cuba, Hhds	46	@	48
do. Bbls	50	@	55
New Orleans	00	@	60
LIQUORS, ℔ gall, (domestic.)			
Whiskey,	35	@	37
N. E. Rum,	50	@	55
Gin,	40	@	45
Brandy,	45	@	50
do. Apple,	65	@	80
do. Peach,	85	@	1 25
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs.,			
Virgin	0 00	@	4 00
Yellow dip	2 90	@	3 00
Hard,	1 45	@	1 50
Tar, ℔ bbl.	0 00	@	1 50
Pitch do.	0 00	@	1 50
Rosin, No. 1,	3 00	@	6 50
do. No. 2,	1 50	@	2 50
do. No. 3,	1 30	@	1 40
Spirits Turp.,			
℔ gallon	42	@	43
Varnish, ℔ gal.	26	@	30
NAILS, ℔ lb.,			
Cut	4½	@	4½
Wrought	10	@	12½
OILS, ℔ gallon,			
Sperm	2 00	@	2 25
Linseed, raw,	1 15	@	1 20
do. boiled,	1 15	@	1 25
PEA NUTS, bush.	00	@	0 00
POTATOES,			
Sweet, ℔ bush.	1 00	@	1 25
Irish, do.,	1 50	@	1 75
do. ℔ bbl.	0 00	@	3 50
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.,			
N. C. Bacon,			
Hams	17	@	17½
Middlings,	00	@	17
Shoulders,	00	@	16
Hog round,	16½	@	17
Western Bacon,			
Middlings,	16	@	16½
Shoulders,	14	@	14½
N. C. Lard,	17	@	18
West'n do	00	@	17
Butter,	25	@	28
Cheese,	00	@	00
PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl.,			
City Mess,	27 50	@	28 00
Clear do	26 50	@	27 00
Family do.	25 50	@	26 00
Butt,	00 00	@	25 00
Prime,	00 00	@	00 00
Beef, Mess,	16 00	@	17 00
do. Fulton Market,	00 00	@	00 00
POULTRY,			
Chickens, live,	12½	@	25
do. dead,	00	@	00
Turkeys, live,	75	@	1 00
do. dead, ℔ lb.	00	@	00
SHEEP, ℔ head,			
Lambs	1 75	@	2 25
Mutton	1 75	@	2 25
SALT,			
Alum, ℔ bush.	30	℔	40
Liverp'l, ℔ sack,			
ground,	90	@	1 00
do. fine,	1 75	@	2 00
SUGAR, ℔ lb.,			
Porto Rico,	11½	@	12
New Orleans,	00	@	00
Muscovado,	12	@	13½
Loaf & crush'd,	14	@	15
Clarified and			
Granulated,	13	@	14
SOAP, ℔ lb.,	5	@	7½
SHINGLES, ℔ M.,			
Contract	4 50	@	5 50
Common	1 75	@	2 00
STAVES, ℔ M.,			
W. O. Bbl.	16 00	@	18 00
R. O. Hhd.	12 00	@	25 00
Ash Head'g,	0 00	@	13 00
TIMBER, ℔ M.,			
Shipping,	0 00	@	0 00
Mill, prime,	8 00	@	9 25
do. inferior to ordinary,	5 00	@	6 00
TALLOW, ℔ lb.	10	@	12
TOBACCO, ℔ lb.,			
Common	18	@	20
Medium	25	@	30
Fine	45	@	50
WOOL, ℔ lb.	17	@	20

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 90 cents to $1 ℔ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10@14 cents ℔ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought ℔ Railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.——*For virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, according to quality.

Wilmington Bank R

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

ILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, SEPT. 14, 1857.

Throwing Dust in the Eyes of the People.

The boundary—the line of distinction—between the thin air and the solid earth is no longer definitely drawn, and there exists some difficulty in determining which is which. No rain to cool the parched earth for weeks, growing into months—no rain to "lay the dust" or fill the rivers—no rain to supply the wells,—hardly enough, one would *think*, for drinking purposes. The eyes of the people are *half* blinded by the driving clouds of dust, and their throats filled and their pores choked. Now, in light, sandy, and exposed localities, does one man's farm rise up bodily and deposit itself on some other man's possessions. The sand clouds of the desert are re-produced on a small scale, but with large annoyance.

The whole world seems moving, and all its lighter and least fixed elements are afloat. Even in the moral world the case is the same. The baseless erections of the stock and other speculators are drifting before the winds, and every day sees some hollow fabric fly off, to the serious annoyance of the public, whose eyes are half filled by the dust raised and cast into them. The ill-cemented structure of British rule in India is blown about like a dust cloud by the winds, only to be laid by the red rain of human blood. Politicians, too, are busy at their congenial occupation of throwing dust in the eyes of the people, in the vain attempt to confuse or obliterate the great landmarks of public policy, which they sometimes succeed in doing for a time, but only for a time.

Great clouds of dust have been raised over and around the Kansas and other territorial questions. An attempt has been made to weaken the confidence of the people of the South in the National Democratic party, by showing that said party is not a pro-slavery party, while at the same time a similar attempt is made among the Northern people by attempting to show that it is. All this is only so much dust. The Democratic party is not, and ought not to be, a pro-slavery or an anti-slavery party—it is not, and ought not to be, a Northern party or a Southern party. It is a Constitutional party. A Democrat in Kansas, or in Minnesota, may be in favor of a constitution affirming or rejecting slavery, just as he may think most conducive to the interests of the future State. All that the Constitution guarantees, and all for which the Democracy contends is the free and equal right of all new States, and all *bona fide* citizens thereof, to act for themselves just as citizens have the right and power to do in North Carolina or in Pennsylvania. North Carolina affirms and sustains the institution of slavery within its own borders. Pennsylvania takes the contrary course. It is their undoubted and indisputable right to do so. Constitutional Democrats in Kansas or in Minnesota, when forming or assisting to form State Constitutions for either, may, without impeachment or suspicion of their nationality, go for the one system or the other, free from outside control or influence, or the assumption of any right by Congress to call their action in question, or presume to reject their application for admission, because of any feature in their Constitution, not contrary to the Constitution of the United States, or opposed to a republican form of Government.

A, a North Carolinian, might go to Kansas, Minnesota, or any other territory, and, thinking the institution of slavery likely to conduce to the well-being of the future State, might use all fair means to impress his views upon the people and obtain their authoritative recognition. B, a Pennsylvanian, might go to the same territory, and holding opposite opinions, might labor for their incorporation into the constitution of the new State. A and B are equals—they have the same rights—they are equally entitled to their opinions and to the expression of them. With the majority of the people to form the new State must rest the decision. If they decide in favour of a constitution recognising slavery, B would have no cause of complaint—if, on the contrary, they should decide against this recognition, A would have no reason to complain, if the decision was fairly made.

The only *principle* involved is the untrammelled right of the *bona fide* people of the *new* States, equally with those of the *old*, to decide upon their own institutions. *How* they may decide, is a question of *policy* for themselves to settle. This right the Missouri Compromise restrained, and those who opposed the repeal of that instrument, went for perpetuating that restriction. All the rest is dust thrown up to blind the eyes of the people.

☞ We don't know what we shall do with friend Wightman, of the Fayetteville *Carolinian*. He hints at a lock and dam burned on Deep River, and a boat load of naval stores. Now, no boats with naval stores, nor anything else, come out of Deep River, from the simple fact that they cannot, the very first lock standing at the threshold of Deep River not being finished. We trust our Fayetteville friends will hereafter be more definite in their information. Perhaps the Deep River itself may get afire—that is, when the age of miracles is restored. We would like to know *what* lock and dam is burned on Deep River, and *when* these structures fell before the "devouring element," and how far the dam burned *below* the water's edge; and, in fact, we want to know all about the dam-burning. "The other day" may mean any day past or future. We want to know *the* day. As the matter stands, we don't believe the work has lost a dam, or even the tenth part of a dam.

Well, whatever we do, we don't think we'll quarrel with him about the matter. We think we *can* get the work through, and if so, why, we can afford to disregard these little squibs. If we don't, why, then, getting cross about it now or hereafter, can and will do no good. So let us take things easy, merely giving Wightman fair warning, that if he burns [on paper] any of our locks or dams, we shall be down upon him for constructive arson. We shall blow him up "very severely," if not more so.

Transportation Agent Wilmington & Weldon Railroad.—Thos. H. Lane, Esq., having resigned his position as Transportation Agent on the W. & W. R. Road, to take effect on the 1st proximo, we understand that the Directors, at their meeting held yesterday, elected Mr. Thompson, of Goldsboro', to succeed him. We do not know Mr. Thompson's first name.

Onslow County.—We learn from a letter from Onslow county, that at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held at Jacksonville last week, the former Sheriff, Mr. Redd, resigned to the Court, and put in nomination Mr. Harvey Cox, who was duly elected by the Magistrates, as Sheriff of said county until the next August election. Mr. Cox, no doubt will make an excellent Sheriff. The Court also elected James B. Avirette, Esq., County Solicitor, over Mr. S. G. Attmore. Mr. A. J. Murrill was elected Chairman of the Court.

☞ Mrs. Cunningham has been admitted to bail in the sum of five thousand dollars, and is most probably at liberty by this time.

☞ Secretary Toucey declares that he will not, on any account, leave the cabinet for the bench.

Frost at the East.—The "cold snap" on Sunday and Monday nights extended over a large extent of country. In New Hampshire it was quite general, with more or less frost. At Concord the frost was light. At Manchester on Monday night there was a heavy frost. There was a slight frost upon the low grounds in the vicinity of Worcester, Mass., on Monday night. On Monday morning frost was seen on the sidewalks in Bangor, Me. There was a heavy frost on the Kennebec on Sunday night.—*Baltimore Sun.*

An Awful Blow.

Yesterday, all day, it blew very hard, but at night, a fresh hand must have been put to the bellows—perhaps two fresh hands,—for we have seldom listened to anything equal to it. The wind might, indeed, be said to have gone about like a roaring lion, and if, literally speaking, it devoured nobody, we fear that it has not been without its destructive effects on human life. Such a gale could hardly have swept along our extended coast, lined by its vast coasting fleet without doing more or less harm.

As the wind rose in wild gusts, shaking the firmest structures, or sunk for the moment, in complaining sobs, we could not keep our mind from turning anxiously to those at sea, who were forced to bide the pelting of this pitiless storm, unsheltered by the protecting haven, and, it might, threatened with the dangers of a lee shore.—We much fear that a few days will bring us news of shipwreck and disaster, accompanied by loss of life and loss of property.

About this very time of year, almost to a day, but three or four years since, a similar tornado swept over our coast, leaving many a widow and orphan to wail.—For a week or two we will almost dread to look over our exchanges, lest our eye should encounter the details of like catastrophes after this visitation.

At home here, the China trees, those most brittle of all expedients for shade, have been the chief sufferers.—Standing in our office door, we can see two large, full-grown ones wholly prostrate, while all manner of limbs strew the ground. Fences, too, have suffered considerably, to say nothing of blinds. The rain, however, has laid the dust.

As we close this article, about noon, we cannot see that the weather has at all improved, in fact it is getting no better fast. The wind blows extravagantly and the rain rains cross-leggedly, and umbrellas turn wrong side out destructively, and hoops keep in-doors prudently.

Daily Journal, Saturday last.

Joseph Jefferson.—The New York papers are loud in their praise of the performance of Mr. Joseph Jefferson, late of Richmond, who has recently become attached to Miss Laura Keene's theatre in that city. The Express, in speaking of his personation of Pangloss and the "Heir at Law," remarks:

"The great feature of the evening was Mr. Jefferson, the new low comedian, in the part of Pangloss. Mr. Bourcicault's remark concerning him—that his first appearance 'would be the commencement of a new era in low comedy'—does no more than justice to his merits.—His style is different to any comedian hitherto known on our stage. He is intellectually comic—intensely and irresistibly funny, yet expresses passion with the force of a tragedian. His face is remarkably mobile, and he has evidently the most thorough mastery of the character he assumes. He has a marked, almost angular manner that 'takes.' He delivered the little scraps of quotation and accompanying credits with which the part is interspersed like projectiles. The ordinance gave him an ovation, and evidently recognized the advent of an artist possessed of striking original genius. We are much mistaken if he does not prove 'a great card.'"

Our theatre-goers here remember their enjoyment over Mr. Jefferson's capital acting at our old Temple of the Muses.

From the Baltimore American.

Important Railroad Movement.

We mentioned yesterday that the executive officers of the Baltimore and Ohio, the New York Central, the New York and Erie, and the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Companies were in convention at New York, having under consideration various matters of importance to the railroad interests which these leading lines represent. The convention closed its labors on Monday evening, and, we hear it stated, has adopted several measures of radical reform having an important relation to the general railroad economy of the country. These measures, it is reported, embrace a reduction in the speed of fast trains over their respective roads, a uniform and increased freight tariff, the abolition of the free pass system, the discontinuance of all runners or freight solicitors except at certain points, and a cessation of the practice of printing innumerable small bills, which have been multiplied to such an extraordinary degree as to entail large expenses upon the companies. Instead of seeking business through the agency of runners and the scattering of handbills, the convention favored a more extensive system of advertising through the newspapers as the legitimate mode of presenting their facilities to the public. These are the main points of the agreement, which, after being signed by the Presidents of the different companies and approved by their boards of management, will be put in force. It is thought that the example set by the four great lines of East and West communication will be followed by the principal railroad companies throughout the country.

The Maine Election.—The State election in Maine takes place on the 4th instant, next Monday. The Boston Courier (old-line whig) says:

"There are ostensibly but two parties in the field—the democrats, who take the broad ground of sustaining the present national administration in all its principles and policy; and the republicans, who, as elsewhere, stand upon the 'glittering generalities' of the anti-slavery sentiment. Manasseh H. Smith is the gubernatorial candidate of the democrats, and Lot M. Morrill the candidate of the republicans. The whigs are not dead but sleeping. Apparently none but national issues are regarded in the canvass. There is, however, a temperance movement, and to a certain extent an organization for resuscitating the Maine-liquor law, or that more stringent enactment which succeeded the first Maine law, and which was itself killed, after having enjoyed a very short, and we believe wholly unprofitable, existence. The temperance movement is for the most part secret, but is in co-operation with the republican party, which, as a matter of policy, has refused to include a prohibitory law in its platform. There are anti-prohibitory-law men among the republicans, whose votes would be endangered by making such a law an issue of the party. The plan, therefore, is to electioneer for a prohibitory law under the republican organization by packing the convention and procuring nominations for representatives with a view secretly to that object.—The republican ascendency in Maine is such as to warrant no expectation of a change at the coming election. Their majority, however, which last year was from fifteen to twenty thousand, will hardly be sustained. The election is warmly contested by the democrats, who fight as zealously and as confidently as if the chances were not all against them."

From Mexico.—We have advices from the west coast of Mexico, to the effect that at Mazatlan, in addition to the late violence to United States Consul Smith, the captain and crew of the schooner Ada had been seized and forcibly ejected from his vessel. The British consulate had been attacked by a party of the National Guard, and an attempt made to tear down the flag which floated over the official residence. These events had elicited strong animadversions from the journals at the capital. The Extraordinary states that it has good authority for saying that the United States Government is about offering a loan to Mexico, without asking anything in return that will derogate from the dignity of the latter republic.

Foreign Orders for Breadstuffs.—It is stated in the New York Courier, that there are large orders in that city from England for breadstuffs at limited prices. These prices, owing to the stringency in money affairs, have, it adds, been reached, and even a shade lower.—The prospect is that there will be a more active export of flour and grain than was anticipated, and thus furnish a substitute for the current shipments of gold. It is also stated in the Journal of Commerce that the engagements of grain for Great Britain have averaged 50,000 bushels a day for several days, and if the decline in prices does not prevent the produce from coming forward from the interior, the Journal looks for an active business in this line throughout the fall months. This will revive the drooping spirits of shipowners, and give employment to some of the craft now lying idle at the wharves.

Baltimore Sun.

A Western paper says: "The editor of this paper wants to marry somebody. Now don't misunderstand us; we are not advertising for a wife. We wish to marry two people—nor are we Mormon. From looking over the new statutes, it appears that justices of the peace are allowed two dollars as a fee for solemnizing marriage. We are in want of money, and wish to marry a couple for two dollars."

Rumored Route of the Cheyennes.

St. Louis, Sept. 10.—It is reported here that Colonel Summer had overtaken the Cheyennes, who were retreating towards the Arkansas river; that a battle ensued, resulting in the slaughter of five hundred Indians, including men, women, and children.

The report, however, is discredited.

Three Days Later from Europe.

Halifax, Sept. 9th.—The steamer Europa from Liverpool, with dates to the 29th ult., arrived here this morning.

The steamer Baltic arrived out on Friday, the 28th, and the Persia on Saturday.

England.—The Queen's speech congratulates Parliament on the peaceable aspect of the affairs of Europe, and expresses a belief that the stipulations of the treaty of Paris, through the earnest effort of the contracting parties, will eventually be satisfactorily settled. The Queen alludes with extreme concern to the Indian war, declares the determination to omit no efforts to quell the rebellion, and expresses full confidence that the power at her disposal will enable the government to accomplish that purpose.

In the House of Commons, Lord Palmerston, in reply to a question, said that the government intended to render aid to British India.

Parliament was prorogued on Friday, and the Queen's speech was read.

It was the general impression that the Atlantic telegraph cable would be sold for the construction of a line to India.

John Doherty, an extensive Liverpool dealer in American produce, who failed recently, has been arrested for swindling.

From India.—The Indian mails had arrived. The main features in the government dispatch respecting Indian affairs are fully confirmed. The mutineers still held Delhi on the 14th of July. They had made three additional sorties, but were defeated in each with heavy loss.

Sir Hugh Wheeler was killed at Cawnpore, the garrison of which being reduced to famine, surrendered to Hend Sahib, who, in violation of his solemn promise, massacred the whole garrison. Sahib was subsequently defeated with great loss by Gen. Haverlock, who re-occupied Cawnpore.

Sahib massacred at Cawnpore 240 women and children. Among the officers killed are Sir George Parker, Colonel Williams and Brigadier Yack.

An obstinate battle was fought on the 5th of July before Agra, between the garrison and the Memmush mutineers, numbering 10,000 troops. The British retired with a heavy loss, having several of their officers killed.

Two regiments had also mutinied at Seal Rate, in the Punjaub, on July 9th, massacreing Captain Bishop, Dr. Graham, Rev. Mr. Hunter, with his wife and child, and others. The mutineers were subsequently totally defeated. Other disturbances had also occurred elsewhere.

Bombay, Madras, and the Punjaub were tranquil.—General Reic had taken command of the army before Delh, where only 2,000 effective troops could be mustered.

China.—The dates from China are to the 10th of July. Lord Elgin arrived at Hong Kong on the 2d, and was about proceeding northward in the steam frigate Shannon, accompanied by six gun-boats.

Spain.—The Mexican Envoy had arrived at Cadiz to embark for home. The new Cuban Governor, who embarks in September, will, it is said, take out the ultimatum of Spain to Mexico.

Further Foreign News by the Europa.

Halifax, Sept. 9.—The London Times and other leading papers strongly urge the immediate construction of a telegraph to India and the acquisition of the Atlantic cable for that purpose.

The Times, in a leader on the subject, says: "The Atlantic Telegraph Company, in the exercise of their discretion, have decided on not immediately renewing the attempt to connect England with the United States, and their cable is disposable for a similar enterprise in another direction."

An impression prevailed that the cable could be bought for India.

India.—Two native regiments mutinied at Seal Kote, Punjab, on the 9th of July, and massacred Captain Bishop, Dr. Graham, and Rev. Mr. Hunter, with his wife and child. The remaining Europeans were safe in fort. These mutiners were totally defeated on the 15th at Meerut.

Gen. Hewitt had been removed from command for supineness.

The Punjaub was tranquil. There were some disturbances at Hyderabad in the Deccan, but they were suppressed.

The Bombay and Madras presidencies continued tranquil and their armies royal.

Although the British had parts of five regiments only 2,000 men could be mustered for an effective attack against Delhi. Detachments from these regiments had been sent to protect other places.

Two or more British regiments had reached Calcutta.

The despatches received say nothing about the loss of the steamer Transit.

The harvest was in imminent danger of being destroyed.

The principal manufactories were abandoned and materials were required. The exports amounted to scarcely anything. Even around Bombay discontent had shown itself, but had been suppressed.

The regiment of Gawlior had been threatend with decimation.

Movable colums are to scour the provinces of Central India.

The English were organizing regiments of Sikhs.

AUSTRALIA.

Melbourne dates are to 25, and Sydney to June 19.—The shipments of gold from Melbourne from January 1 to date were over a million and a quarter ounces.

The stock of bonded goods at Melbourne was increasing.

The Victoria House of Assembly had resolved to abolish the public grant for the support of religion.

An offer for the establishment of a line of steamers between Sydney and Panama had been accepted by the government of New South Wales.

Commercial affairs were not much changed.

The rate of exchange on London was 2 per cent.

At Sydney, wool, hand-washed, was quoted at 1s. 6½d. a 1s. 7½d.

London, Saturday.—The Indian overland mail has arrived with full details of the late disaster. It appears that the catastrophe at Cawnpore is believed to have occurred on the 24th of June. In consequence of Sir Hugh Wheeler having been mortally wounded, the force had accepted the proffer of safety made by Neva Saheb and the mutineers. Neva suffered them to get into the boats, and then fire was opened upon them from the banks of the river, and all were destroyed.

Other accounts state that the wives and children of the officers and soldiers, consisting of two hundred and forty persons, were taken into Cawnpore and sold by public auction, and were treated with the highest indignities and barbarously slaughtered by the inhabitants. It is hoped that a few escaped. It is said that Neva Saheb has more than one hundred European prisoners in his hands, whom he intended to hold as hostages.—They are probably the remains of General Wheeler's force. General Havelock, who left Allahabad with 2,000 Europeans, had attacked and totally defeated Neva Saheb and his force.

The Strength of Delhi.

The Paris Pays gives the following account of the strength of Delhi, as coming from a certain source:

"Delhi, at the moment of the breaking out of the insurrection, contained the products of the cannon foundries of Kassifouri, and the gun carriages and artillery materials manufactured at Fattiohghar and those of the celebrated powder mill of Ichopoure. Independent of the heavy ordinance on the ramparts, it had in store 600 heavy guns of the calibre of from 18 to 24 pounders, intended to supply the different forts of the northeastern provinces of the Calcutta presidency, besides 480 pieces of field artillery, of the calibre of from 7 to 9, and 95 obusese and 70 mortars. The store of projectiles and munitions was also very considerable. The Indian artillery ought to have a well merited reputation, and all these guns were in excellent condition.

At the time of the insurrection there was not a single English regiment in Delhi. The native regiments of artillery and engineers did garrison duty, and this explains how it happens that the defence of the place is organized in such a regular manner."

General Barnard wrote a few days before his death:—"I cannot disguise from myself that I am before a new Sebastopol.

Great Dispatch.—A merchant from North Carolina recently visited New York to purchase goods. He did so, and shipped via Wilmington, Wilmington and Manchester and Cheraw and Darlington Railroads.—After completing his purchases, he returned and found his first shipment of goods in the Cheraw Depot.

Cheraw Gazette.

The Honey Moon.—Mary.—"Charles, dear, now we are married, you know, we should have no secrets. So do, like a love, hand me the bottle of hair dye; you will find it in my dressing-case."

Decline in the Price of Flour.—The following table exhibits the decline in the price of flour in the New York market within the last two months:

	July 9.	Sept. 9.
Extra State, - - - -	$6 80	$6 55
Extra Ohio, - - - -	7 50	5 70
Canadian Extra, - - -	6 40	5 20
Southern Fancy, - - -	8 00	6 40

In Western and all other brands the decline is from $1 20 to $1 60 per barrel.

From the Baltimore Sun.

The Revolt in India.

Further Accounts of the Massacre—The Mahommedans—The Mutiny of the Ninth Infantry—Desperate Fighting—An Adventurous Escape from Delhi.

We yesterday published a few extracts from private letters from India, some of them detailing the most horrible attrocities by the natives, and others the hair-breadth escapes and terrible sufferings of the Europeans. The English journals continue the free publication of such letters, but most of them are but repetitions of previous narratives, interesting doubtless in the highest degree to the readers of the English papers, so many of whom have relatives and friends at the scene of the conflict. We make a few additional extracts where new facts or phases of facts are introduced. The following passages occur in a private letter from a civil officer of the government, dated Allahabad, June 28th:

When we could once get out of the fort we were all over the place cutting down the natives who showed any signs of opposition; we enjoyed these trips very much, so pleasant it was to get out of that horrid fort for a few hours. One trip I enjoyed amazingly; we got on board a steamer with a gun, while the Sikhs and Fusileers marched up to the city; we steamed up, throwing shot right and left, till we got up to the bad places, when we went ashore and peppered away with our guns—my old double barrel that I brought out with me, bringing down niggers, so thirsty for vengeance was I. We fired the places right and left, and the flames shot up to the heavens as they spread, fanned by the breeze, showing that the day of vengeance had fallen on the treacherous villians.

The wicked 6th had marched out on the 7th, leaving two guns, and a Mussulman had set himself up in the city calling himself the agent of the King of Delhi, and calling on all natives, Hindoos, and true believers, to massacre all Europeans, and many poor fellows who had been hiding fell into his hands and were murdered.

At last, when reinforcements came up, we all marched out, drove the insurgents out of the city, took possession of it and the station, where we remained ever since in the collector's house, about 20 of us; others are in the pucka (brick built) houses that were not burnt; and the Fusileers and 89th Queens in the church."

A clergyman writes from Bungalore under date of July 4:

I know from the very best authority that the Mahomedans are plotting at this place, but whether they dare rise will depend on how things go on in other places.—The events of the next three weeks will be most momentous. At Madras the panic has been intense. I believe, too, that the fears are reasonable. We have at Bangalore a strong force, and the Madras Sepoys have hitherto proved loyal. There is one circumstance in our favor. We allow all our regiments to have their women and children with them in their lines, whereas in Bengal the Sepoy leaves his wife in his village, and is allowed to visit her for a certain period every year. Our system, doubtless, is a great check on the Sepoys, as they know that in the event of their rising their families are in our power, but the Bengal soldiers can roam at will.

The gallant conduct of Lieut. de Kantzon, of the 9th Bengal native infantry, at Meerut, when at an early day a portion of his regiment mutinied, is mentioned. The following narrative of the part he took is from his own pen:

I was returning from reconnoitering, when information was brought me that five troopers of the 7th light cavalry were coming along the road. An immediate pursuit was of course ordered by me, and my 39 troopers tore away at full speed after me. I was just coming up to them, and had already let drive among the murdering villains, when lo! I came upon 200 of their comrades, all armed with swords, and some with carbines.—A smart fire was kept up at a distance of not more than 25 yards. What could 39 do against 200 regular troopers. well horsed and armed, particularly when walked into by the bullets of 100 of the infantry?

I ordered a retreat, but my cavalry could not get away from troopers mounted upon good stud bred horses; so we were soon overtaken, and then commenced the shindy in earnest; 12 troopers surrounded me; the first, a Mahommedan priest, I shot through the breast just as he was cutting me down; this was my only pistol, so I was helpless as regards weapons, save my sword; this guarded off a swinging cut given me by No. 2, as also another by No. 3, but the fun could not last. I bitterly mourned not having a couple of revolvers, for I could have shot every man. My sword was cut down, and I got a slash on the head that blinded me, another on the arm that glanced and only took a slice off. The third caught me on the side, but also glanced and hit me sideways. I know not how I escaped. God only knows, as twelve against one were fearful odds, especially as I was mounted on a pony bare back. Escape, however, I did, and after many warm escapes, too numerous to mention, I got back here. 14 of my brave fellows were killed, four wounded, six missing; total 24, out of 39. Good odds, was it not?

A British soldier thus describes his adventurous escape from Delhi:

When the alarm was first given that the troops in Delhi had mutinied, I was enjoying my meal, but from the atrocities that a friend of mine came in and told me had been committed, I left my eating, and looking out, saw seven or eight men dragging a female down the street by the hair of her head, which was very long and black. I could not look upon that without a feeling of horror. Not of what would become of myself—I was a man—but for the other poor women who were in Delhi at the time. I went into the house, and soon returned with a rifle, intending to inflict punishment on one, at least, of the miscreants; but I no sooner appeared in the verandah than I was shot at by a black; but he missed me, and for which kind consideration I shot him through the heart. About a dozen ruffians now made an attack on my house, and began battering at the door. I called my friend who had given me the news, and giving him a revolving pistol, together with my two servants, each armed with a gun, and myself armed with a revolving pistol in one hand and a sword in the other, walked boldly down to the door and let them in; as I opened the door I retreated behind it. The blacks came rushing in pell-mell, and were rushing up the passage, when my friend and two servants came from their concealment and fired at them steadily, which brought three of them down, then clubbing their guns, they rushed on the surprised blacks.

At the moment the attack was made by my *coup-de-main*, I stepped out from my hiding-place behind the door, and shot the hindmost villain down with my pistol and then with all the fury of ten thousand devils I went to work with my sword, wounding here, killing there, and shooting those that stabbed at me. At last there were but five blacks left, and they forced by me and gained the street. I, following close behind them, shut the door violently, thereby shutting them out. I went back and found that all three of my assistants had been so wounded that I despaired of their lives, and my fears were quickly dispelled by two of them dying shortly after, in the most frightful agony, the other—my dear friend Hancock—dying shortly after. After our killing so many of their men, I knew that the house would be attacked and no mercy shown, so I discolored my face and assumed the garb of one of the dead blacks, and as I could speak their language I thought I should pass for a black. I got out by a back way and began hallooing and hooting, and running and going about where the other blacks were, and so by those means avoided suspicion, incurring the greatest danger of being recognized. I met two or three times with a single black in a lonely place, and such was my hatred of them that I could not restrain myself from killing them. One time, after I had killed a man and was looking over him a body of blacks came up and would have struck me to the earth had I not called out fierce in their language that I would avenge him, and suddenly started from my standing place called out an imaginary fellow to stop, swearing he was the murderer. I bounded away, the others with me, but failed to catch the fellow. When the blacks made a sortie I smuggled myself in with them, and came over to the side of my friends, where I was warmly received. I got wounded in the engagement, but revenged myself upon them, for I fought with all the desperation of madness.

Another correspondent says: "The representative of the Mahratta has set himself up as king—the very man I wrote about when I was at Cawnpore. This man has committed the most fearful atrocities. A boat load of 126 women and children were passing down from Nynee Tal to Calcutta to be out of the way. They were near Cawnpore when he got hold of them, tied them together one by one, and mutilated them. An infant of a month old he took from its mother's breast, pretending to fondle, and then cut it to pieces. I am certain that such a man will not pass unpunished."

At Mhow an outbreak occurred a few days since.—Most escaped, but one family was caught, that of a European sergeant. The parents were tortured to death, and the children stabbed with the bayonet till the pain became almost unbearable; they then squeezed them into a box and placed them over a slow fire. The only remaining child is in the Byculla School, and she received a letter two days ago, acquainting her of the melancholy end of her parents and brothers. The poor child's grief was most painful to witness.

Meetings are being held in England to make collections for the sufferers in India. It is stated Sir Colin Campbell has been ordered to take command of the forces before Delhi, and a Paris journal, in allusion to the strength of that place, says that Gen. Barnard wrote a few days before his death, "I cannot disguise from myself that I am before a new Sebastopol."

The London Globe states that instead of forty battalions being as usual retained in Great Britain, the force had been reduced to only fourteen battalions, and that government has resolved to raise at least twenty new battalions of infantry.

From the Philadelphia Press.

The Four Napoleons.

A statement has appeared in a French Journal, (our namesake, *La Preste* of Paris,) that Louis Napoleon had purchased, from the East India Company, that part of the island of St. Helena which was inhabited by the Emperor Napoleon from 1815 to 1821. Longwood, where he lived, died, and was buried, is now the property of France, once governed by Napoleon.

Never was a man more popular, in the country which he ruled, than this man. We do not except our own Washington, who seems regarded, among all civilized nations, with respect bordering upon veneration. Washington, as the Liberator, may have been more justly entitled to affection and regard, than Napoleon, the Conqueror,—but it is the nature of the French to love and hate with something akin to fierceness. We remember, in silent gratitude, with what unselfish devotion, perseverance, courage, and judgment Washington devoted the best years of his life to the service of his country,—how, when the great achivement was completed, by her admission into the family of nations, he laid down the almost sovereign trust which had been placed in his hands and retired into private life, how, at the unanimous call of the people, he gave eight years of his closing life to their service, in a civil capacity,—and how, when the death-angel summoned him to another and a better world, his grave was watered with a nation's tears.

The same noble, and, above all, manly characteristics which endeared him to us, have won for Washington a like regard at home. In England, more particularly, this regard has deepened into a feeling of veneration.—For there was in the character of Washington many points of similitude to the leading traits of the English character itself. A warm heart, with a cold demeanor; invincible adherence to the claims of Duty; rectitude of principle, which nothing could weaken; cool judgment and great perseverance, and that peculiar courage which, while it rather shrinks from display, appears to gain intensity when called into action, and does not feel, for it will not submit to, such a thing as defeat. Deep in the hearts of Englishmen is respect and veneration for him who is now known among us as Father of his Country—a title prouder than that of King or Cæsar. Though such a cynic as Thackeray may sneer at him as "Mr. Washington," England herself holds a far different opinion. The name of Washington is a household word at English hearths, and, at this hour, Englishmen think that the only man fit to be compared with their Wellington, is our own immortal Washington.

The regard which the French have for Napoleon is entirely different. To us, Washington appeared as the Liberator, when we combined to fight the battle for freedom. Napoleon was endeared to the French as the Conqueror. He overthrew thrones, and dynasties, and dominations, and added territory to that France which placed him in command. He gratified the *amour propre* of Frenchmen, by emulating the conquests of their Charlemagne. The spoils of subdued nations, whom his sword made tributary to France, enriched her capital, and the Louvre became a treasury of art, crowded as it was with the noblest paintings and sculptures, which had previously embellished and enriched the palatial abodes of Emperors and Kings, Princes and Nobles, galleries and churches, in Italy, Spain, Portugal, Germany, and the Netherlands. He made Paris (to use the words of Phillips) "the miniature metropolis of the world." He elevated the dominion, he augmented the wealth, he increased the territory, and, above all, he extended and exalted the Glory of France. To this last he constantly appealed. He treated his soldiers as if each and every one of them were worthy of his personal regard. There was exaggeration, of course, in the remark that every drummer in Napoleon's armies, bore himself as if the *baton* of a Marshal of France were at the bottom of his knapsack;—but, in very truth, every man appeared as though he fought under Napoleon's eye, for good conduct found immediate and liberal reward and promotion. To the last, the soldiers clung to him. How touching is the simple record of his taking leave of the army in the court yard of Fontainebleau, after his first abdication, in 1814? How thrilling the narrative of his return from Elba, when the troops sent forth to arrest or slay him, burst into tears as the well-known form and features came near, and yet more near, and, flinging away their weapons, eagerly surrounded him, proud even to touch his garments, and gladly re-assuming the tri-color cockade, which was associated in their minds with a hundred Victories, and with *him!* How bloodless that triumphant return to Paris, justifying his own boast that "the eagle would fly from tower to tower, until it alighted on the pinnacle of Notre Dame!" How sublime the devotion of his soldiers at "bloody, but most bootless Waterloo!" And how pathetic, with a mingling of saddened pride, was their reception of his mortal remains, now resting beneath the dome of the Invalides, in Paris, after five-and-twenty years of banishment.—Even the occupation of the throne—of *his* throne—by Louis Napoleon is mainly owing to the affection which the veterans of the Empire bore for his memory. They had kept alive, in every hamlet and village of France, the recollection of what he had done. They forgot his faults, and loved to dwell on the greatness of his achievements and the gigantic power of his world-grasping genius. No wonder, that, with such impressions on the mind of France, Louis Napoleon should have been elected President, and finally chosen "Emperor of the French, by the grace of God, and the will of the People."

Let it be remembered, too, that this Napoleon was not *all* soldier. He was equally great in the cabinet and the field, in the council chamber as in the camp. His administrative powers were remarkable, and the rapidity with which he conceived great plans was as wonderful as the certainty with which he had them executed. In his lexicon, there was no such word as *impossible*. His mind grasped, at once, the minutest details and the greatest principles. He seemed to know everything, as if by intuition. He had the art of infusing much of his own spirit into the minds of those whom he employed—but, then, he rarely did employ any one but men of ability. He was placed on such an eminence that it was impossible for him to feel jealous of any man, and, therefore, he was just toward all men. He had a rare fascination of manner, and those who came into familiar intercourse with him, felt as if under the spell of an enchanter, so warmly, truly, and lovingly did they regard him.

Amid the vast labors imposed on Napoleon,—in his double capacity of ruler and soldier,—he found time for codifying the laws of France, and recasting them with as much simplicity as possible; for reproducing them as the far-famed Code Napoleon which continues in France, Belgium, and parts of Italy and Germany.—His fame as a soldier may pass away, even as his conquests have passed away; his glory as a sovereign may be challenged or clouded, but one thing is certain—he reduced the chaos of French law into order and consistency, and he will take his place, for ever, among the great benefactors of mankind, with Moses and Justinian.

His very misfortunes endeared him to France. His fall, from a summit of glory and power such as Alexander, Cæsar, and Charlemagne had not reached, was great indeed. Yet there was surprising elasticity in his mind—for, great as was that fall, he recoiled from Elba, and the rebound cast him back into Paris, "aye, every inch a King." Finally conquered, by treachery as much as valor, he threw himself, like Themistocles, upon the hospitality of his greatest and most constant foe; but the Ministry of England were defficient in magnanimity, and giving him the fate of Prometheus, flung him into captivity on the island-prison of St. Helena. There, subjected to many a petty insult, the remaining six years of his life were spent, and he employed them worthily—in writing the history which he had made; in recording his achievements in war, government, and policy; in explaining the motives which had actuated him; in frankly acknowledging his errors, as a man and as a ruler; in generously paying the tribute of merited praise to his associates in the camp and the council.

In his last will, (a singular document, in which his peculiarly idiosyncracy was fully developed,) he breathed one touching wish,—"that his ashes might repose by the banks of the Seine, in the heart of that France which he had loved so well." Five-and-twenty years passed on, and great changes were made in France. By one strong effort, in July, 1830, France cast out the reigning Bourbons, and placed Louis Phillippe d'Orleans on the throne. Never had man a nobler chance of permanent empire than this Cititzen-King. But, from the very first, he aimed and acted for the aggrandizement of unpopularity, in 1840, he carried into effect a suggestion of Thiers, his Minister, and asked England to render back to France her dead Napoleon. The request was eagerly complied with, and, with much pomp and impressive magnificence, the funeral obsequies of Napoleon were celebrated,—the transit of his remains through France being the most grand and sublime spectacle of modern times. It was more, for it re-awakened the French feeling for the very name of Napoleon.

Another Napoleon now occupies the throne. Clear-headed, far-seeing, astute, politic, determined and unscrupulous, Louis Napoleon is perhaps the ablest man in Europe at this moment. He has converted the antagonism of England into a strong alliance, and, whatever else may be said, is *the only European ruler called to supreme power by popular election.*

More than the possession of Longwood is said to be in his mind. We have heard, and we believe, that the Emperor of Austria has signified a desire to restore to France the ashes of the young Napoleon, so that sire and son, so sadly disunited in life, may together "sleep the sleep that knows no waking." No doubt the boon will be accepted, and Paris will have another magnificent show, when the coffin of the fair lad, once known, even when an infant, as "King of Rome," is placed by the side of the modern Charlemagne.

There is a moral in such a show wich the French will scarcely take to heart, though the ruler, who has passed through hard vicissitudes of fortune, will be at no loss to apply it. France has had three Napoleons—though one of them, like the son of Louis XVI., wore only a shadowy diadem, having, for a moment, as it were, the name and state of monarch. There is another child now. Will the son Louis Napoleon and Eugenie ever sit upon the throne of France? This is a problem so far beyond human capacity to solve, that we simply state it. Yet what a vast amount of European history will have to be acted and written, ere Time can bring the response.

From the Cincinnati Times, 4th.

A Startling Disclosure—A Million More of Ohio Money Lost.

The Cleveland *Plaindealer* of Thursday, 3d, furnishes the following item in regard to the State finances:

Intelligence direct and reliable from Columbus, assures us that over a million of the money obtained on a loan of last winter, authorized by the Legislature to take up State bonds, due January last, and deposited with the Ohio Life and Trust, New York, for that purpose, has gone the way of all monies and securities left with that soulless and sunken concern. There were two million five hundred thousand dollars of the State bonds due January 1, 1857. To redeem these bonds a law was passed authorizing the Fund Commissioners to borrow the amount, which they did by selling a new issue of State stocks. The question then arose, who shall take care of the money, and attend to the business of redeeming said stocks. The fusion officials soon decided this question by selecting the New York Agency of the Ohio Life and Trust Co., without taking one dollar of security for the $2,500,000 thus deposited, although the Democrats in the Legislature urged them to so do. As near as can be ascertained, about 1,200,000 only had been presented for redemption up to the time ofs aid Trust Co. The balance is *non est inventus.*

How far the visit of Auditor Wright to New York, on the announcement of the failure of the Eastern Agency of the Trust Co. was connected with this we do not know, and how much of the truth has been suppressed in view of the coming fall elections, we are not prepared to say. The affair looks suspicious, however, and is of sufficient importance to require at the present time, for the satisfaction of the people, a statement of the condition of the State finances.

Northern and Southern Travel.

The facilities for rapid travel to almost every section of our country have so greatly increased in the last few years that railroad transportation can now be effected to the east, west, and southwest with a rapidity realizing the expectations of the most sanguine.

The facilities of communication north and south along the eastern seaboard, where they are so much desired, seem most imperfect; but we are glad to learn that movements are at this moment being made to increase the rapidity of travel in such a degree as